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Chicago Daily Tribune.

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Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1861.

☞ We invite the special attention of compromisers to the letters, two in number, from our Washington correspondent "Chicago," who, after a brief absence, is again at his post. Let them also read the manly and patriotic utterances of Messrs. MARSHALL and ... in the State Senate, printed here-...

FROM MR. DOUGLAS.

Mr. Douglas has written a letter to the ... of the Memphis *Appeal*, the substance of which is that those persons who are opposed to making the very concessions to the South which he (Douglas) and his whole party have been refusing to make for the past four years, are Disunionists per se, and that their desire is to produce a separation of the free and slave States, for the purpose of accelerating servile insurrection, ruin, devastation, and so on. Some people may call this smart, but all will agree that it is cool.

A VOICE FROM EGYPT.

We publish elsewhere the proceedings of a meeting of Douglas Democrats in Massac county, which we commend heartily to the Chicago *Times*. The 'proposition to hang old Buchanan and every man engaged in secession or nullifying any law now existing in conformity to the Constitution," would not sound well in the mouths of Republicans, because it would savor of "coercion." It has been frequently urged against the Democracy of Egypt that they are still voting for *Jackson*. These Massac county resolutions give some color of truth to the assertion.

COTTON SUPPLY.

It appears from a dispatch in our telegraph column that the spinners of Manchester, England, have held a public meeting to consider the danger of an interruption of the supply of cotton from America. It does not appear, however, that they ... the Government to ally itself with slavedrivers and prevent a blockade of Southern ports. On the contrary, they resolved to form a Cotton Supply Company for the purpose of stimulating the growth of the staple in other parts of the world. This looks seriously like "coercion." The Chicago *Times* should look after the business.

A LITTLE FIB.

The Chicago Platform declares against "legalizing slavery in any of the Territories." The *Tribune* ... to prove that by the acceptance ... of the Border State proposition, which ... that Congress [*or a Territorial Legislature*] shall not pass a law prohibiting slavery south of ..., they would violate the Chicago Platform.—*Journal*.

The four words enclosed in brackets are omitted by the *Journal*, because they contain the precise and particular point of the whole controversy. Is not this a mean little fib? How poor, how untenable, must be the cause which requires *such* a defence, and which depends upon such a defender!

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS TO WASHINGTON.

Everybody knows what a nuisance it is to be obliged to stop at some city or station on a journey and purchase tickets and recheck baggage. All the leading lines sell through tickets, and check baggage to any of the principal cities of the seaboard. There has been one exception in the lines, leading exactly to the sea board, but of almost equal importance to travelers from the West; we mean the policy pursued by the Baltimore and Ohio Road, which has heretofore refused to allow Western roads to sell through tickets to Washington unless passengers would go by Wheeling. This will do very well for Cincinnati passengers, but it is out of the way and uncomfortable, and requires considerable more time for all passengers from the Northwest. For them the trouble and annoyance of rechecking baggage and purchasing tickets at Baltimore are intolerable.

We observe that the Baltimore and Ohio Road, owning the line between Baltimore and Washington, has asked Congress for the privilege of extending its track through Washington city to connect with the Southern lines. To grant it may be all well enough; but we hope the Senators and Representatives from the Northwest will insist that the privilege be granted only on condition that the Company in the matter complained of extend the same facilities to the North-western as to all other roads. Let the grant be so worded that a failure to fulfil its conditions shall work a forfeiture of the privilege. While the Baltimore and Ohio Company are asking special favors of Congress, it will be well to put them under bonds no longer to insist on imposing on the public the nuisance to which we have referred. It is in almost every respect entirely gratuitous, for scarcely one passenger in a year will go by Wheeling to avoid it. Let our members of Congress take care that it be effectually and forever ...

Gov. Houston's Message.

The message of Gov. Houston to the Legislature of Texas, now assembled in extra session, comes to us in the Galveston *News* of the 26. The Governor reiterates the position which he has so often taken—that the insults which the South complains have been put upon her by the people of the Northern States, and not by the Federal Government, and the question must be decided whether it is better to claim Constitutional rights or to abandon the Union. He appeals to the Legislature not to forget the long years which have been necessary to bring the Government to its present state, urges its members to take no step hastily, but to show their confidence in the judgment of the people, by referring to them the action of the Convention. Texas has gone through one revolution with her people ..., and they can be united again, if occasion requires, but they must remember that they will, themselves, have to raise the millions necessary for defending the frontier of the State, ... in favor of secession, and that provision must be made at once for the thousands whose short crops have brought so near starvation. In conclusion, Gov. Houston urges the necessity of maintaining inviolate the credit of the State, says that he has hopes of the Union still, and warns the legislators that between Constitutional remedies and anarchy and civil war, he can see no middle ground.

☞ The Charleston correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing Jan. 31, states that it has been found that the cotton battery will not float; so it has been necessary to abandon it. The same authority states that Judge ..., presiding in the Court of Quarter Sessions, has decided that the legal opinions of Judge Story are still binding. The British Consul at Charleston, he states, has only given clearance to ships whose cargo is the property of British citizens, and he has done this in order that the interests of those he represents should not suffer from the folly of South Carolina, for which they have no control, and for which they are in no way responsible. He has even given papers to American ships, if their cargoes are consigned to British merchants, but the American ships had, first of all to assure him that they sailed under the Stars and Stripes, and not under the Palmetto flag.

New York Senator.

The vote in the Legislature of New York, ... last, for United States Senator, was ...

Senate. House. Total. [illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Progress of Business in the Legislature.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

MORE INVITATAONS TO MR. LINCOLN.

The Presidential Train.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 7, 1860.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

The Senate had an all day session to-day and passed many bills, among them these: For an act to pay the expenses of the Washington Commissioner, amended by adding $4,000 to pay the Commissioners on the canal scrip fraud investigation; for an act to exempt Insurance on Homesteads; for an act to abolish the office of Bank Commissioners; for an act to incorporate the Chicago Loan and Trust Company; for an act to incorporate the State Savings Institution; for an act regulating the liabilities of Railroad Companies in certain cases.

EXTENSION OF TAX COLLECTIONS.

The bill providing for an extension of time on the collection of taxes made its appearance for a third or fourth time in the Senate, and after some debate, was referred to a special committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Marshall of Coles, Kuykendall of Johnson, and Blodgett of Lake, representing the North, South and the centre of the State. In regard to this measure, in which every man in the State is more or less interested, the opinion seems to be that if it had been introduced to-day, such is our present prosperous condition, it would have been rejected at once, but inasmuch as the belief had obtained that such an extension would be made, it is deemed but just that the bill be passed, and that an extension till September be made to sheriffs in counties, and 60 days to collectors in counties under township organization.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The House continued in session the whole day. Mr. Church held the floor several hours in the forenoon reporting from the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Hurlburt a longer time in the afternoon reporting from the Committee on Banks and Incorporrtions. The people of the State will be glad to learn that no Legislature for many years has done its work more intelligently or with greater attention to justice and equity.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

A bill for an Act to provide for further exemption of personal property from sale on execution, introduced by Mr. Haines, came up in order, was debated, considerably amended, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill makes important additions to the list of articles already exempt, partly as follows: Family pictures, school books and family library, household furniture not to exceed $100, one pair of oxen, or in lieu thereof one horse and tackle, value not to exceed $100, one plow and one harness, tools and instruments of any mechanic or other person, and the instruments of any professional man when used in his business not to exceed $100, whether head of family or not—the bill not to apply to existing contracts.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

On motion of Mr. Brown the House took up the Deficiency bill, went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Scammon in the chair,) debated the clauses thereof, and amended the items in some instances, arose and recommended the passage of the bill, and the House ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

A resolution was passed calling up the resolution of Mr. Hurlburt, offered Tuesday evening, appointing a committee to apportion the State into Congressional Districts. When the resolution came up for adoption the Democrats scattered or refused to answer. No quorum voting, a call of the House was ordered, and pending the call, the House adjourned. But eight working days of the forty-two remain, and it is to be proved whether the Democracy can fillibuster so as to prevent the passage of a bill in which the people of the State are as much interested as in any political measure brought before this Legislature this winter. It is possible the Congressional Apportionment bill will be introduced in the Senate to-morrow or the next day.

THE BANK BILL.

The sub-committee of five, from the joint House and Senate Committee on Banks and Incorporations, are not likely to report the bill amending the banking law, before Saturday or Monday.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR.

In addition to the twelve bills signed by the Governor, I add the titles of all those approved so far, but one, namely: an act to enable the city of Quincy to establish a sinking fund to reduce the city debt and ultimately reduce the city taxes; an act to incorporate the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, and for other purposes; an act for the relief of Morris Lindsay, Postmaster of Springfield; an act to facilitate the completion of St. Clair Court House, and to borrow money;—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Mount Carbon Coal Company," approved Jan. 24th, 1835, and the several acts supplementary thereto, approved Feb. 26th, 1841; Feb. 1st, 1851; Feb. 10th, 1853, and Jan. 7th, 1857, and for other purposes;—An act to reclaim Swamp Lands in Hancock county;—An act to legalize certain bonds issued by the County Court of Clinton county;—An act to incorporate the Illinois Starch Company;—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a ferry therein named," approved Feb. 13th, 1857;—An act to change the name of John Johnson Erwin to that of John Johnson Mitchell.

VISITORS AND STRANGERS.

Messrs. John W. Lowe, T. A. Phillips, and W. H. Gillespie—a committee of citizens of Dayton—are here to invite Mr. Lincoln to take their city on his trip. He has accepted the invitation. H. B. Sargent, Esq., arrived to-day from Boston bearing the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, inviting Mr. Lincoln to that city.

Fitz Henry Warren had a protracted interview with Mr. Lincoln and left for Washington to-day.

Bishop Simpson is lecturing to-night in the Representatives Hall to a large audience.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TRAIN.

The Great Western Railway Superintendent is prepared to take the greatest care to insure safety of the special Presidential train. It will be flagged through from Springfield to the Indiana State line by signal-men stationed every mile, and at every curve in the road, and telegraphed from station to station, and re-telegraphed to head-quarters as it passes.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The So-called Peace Conference.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1861.

The Peace Commissioners adjourned over till to-day without effecting an organization, in consequence of the non-arrival of the delegations from several States. Some days must elapse before the absent delegations can be present.

The Governor and Legislature of Iowa, have appointed the Senators and Representatives of that State to represent her, and it is understood that Michigan may do the same.

It is not probable that more than seven slave States will send delegates. Arkansas is preparing to secede, and Texas has already indicated her purpose to join the Southern Confederacy, with as little delay as possible—the Legislature having called a secession Convention, which will meet in the course of a fortnight.

The hopelessness of the task before the "Peace Congress," stares the delegates in the face. New complications are constantly arising to impede the work of reconciliation. Seven States (including Texas) are gone beyond the reach of compromises, embracing a population of six millions, (half slaves and half whites,) and covering an area of 500,000 square miles. No concessions which the free States can possibly make, will bring back any of those seceding States. They have taken the plunge, and no human agency save the strong arm of power will ever reclaim them. The men who control popular sentiment in those States, have lost all reverence and affection for the Union. In their eyes it has become a hateful ...

mandates. They repel political fraternity with the free States, *because* they are free. Northern Democrats of the Douglas school are loved as little as the Republicans. This was shown at the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, when the Democratic party was deliberately broken to pieces by the Cotton States. It is the free-labor *system* which prevails at the North that the Secessionists hate and oppose. The only peace-offering which would be available, the only concession which would be accepted by the Disunionists, would be the abolition of Freedom and the establishment of Slavery in the Free States; and as an evidence of the sincerity of Northern repentance, it would be necessary to re-open the African slave trade, in order to convince the slave-holders that the people of the Free States had really abandoned their free-soil, free labor heresies.

This point may as well be conceded by Northern flunkeys: that the Cotton States have declared their independence of the Federal Government, are now founding a separate government, are now claiming to be one of the nations of the earth, and that no sacrifice of Northern rights that can possibly be made will induce them to return to their allegiance to the Union. Nothing, then, which the Peace Congress can do will recover the seven seceding States.

The business before the Commissioners, will be to patch up some sort of compromise that will tend to hold the border slave States in the Union. Can that be done? It is the sole opinion of the wisest and ablest men in Washington, that no compromise can be devised which will accomplish that end. The people of the border slave States are divided on the Union issue, into two classes, viz: open and avowed disunionists, and unionists *on conditions*. There are very few for the Union with the Constitution *as it is*. Now, if the "conditions" are not complied with, the "Unionists" are pledged to secession. And the result of the election in Virginia, must be understood in this light. A portion of the Delegates are for immediate and unconditional secession, and all the others—with a dozen exceptions are equally pledged to secession if the North refuse to make "great concessions" to slavery. The strength and activity of the disunion idea in the border States, may be judged by its ability to control public sentiment to this extent. Every day it is spreading and deepening, and it is only a question of time—very brief time, until it will predominate in all the border States, unless it be in Delaware, and Missouri.

The disunionists of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, have been able to dictate inadmissible terms of compromise, and for the express purpose, and in the expectation that such inordinate and humiliating demands would not be granted by the Northern people. The refusal to concede them, places in the hands of the disunionists a lever by means of which they will be enabled to pry those States out of the Union. And that was the motion which inspired the calling of the "Peace Convention." The idea originated with Pryor, a brawling disunionist. It received the sanction of Hunter and Mason, Garnett and Leake—all red hot disunionists; and the leader of the Virginia commission is John Tyler, a disunionist of most infamous memory, who, to the offense of betraying his party, now adds the desire to destroy his country.

This view of the matter is still farther fortified by the vote of instructions passed nearly unanimously by the Virginia Legislature, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia, the propositions embraced in the resolutions presented to the Senate of the United States by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, so modified that the first article proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States *shall apply to all the territory of the United States, now held or hereafter acquired*, south of latitude thirty six degrees and thirty minutes, and provided that slavery of the African race shall be *effectually protected as property therein*, during the continuance of the Territorial Government, and the fourth article shall secure to the owners of slaves the *right of transit with their slaves between and through the non-slaveholding States and Territories* constitute the basis of such an adjustment of the unhappy controversy which now divides the States of this Confederacy, as would be accepted by the people of this Commonwealth.

The conspirators who drafted this resolution knew very well that the people of the North never would accept such conditions. These demands are infinitely worse and more degrading than the Breckinridge platform, which the Northern Democracy refused to touch. To ask the North to surrender all future acquisitions of Territory to slavery, is an insult which, if its equivalent was demanded in private life, would meet with summary resentment and punishment. And as a condition of staying in the Union, it is a base attempt to coerce the people of the North and reduce them to the condition of vassalage or serfdom.

But were it possible to make those shameful concessions, what would it avail in "saving the Union?" These border States have planted themselves on the ground that the Federal Government shall not enforce its laws or recover its property in the seceding States. The Legislatures of the border States have decided that if the Government shall undertake to retake its captured forts, arsenals, custom houses, revenue cutters and mints, or collect its revenues, or blockade the insurgent ports, they will take sides with the rebels and wage war with the United States! They also claim the Constitutional right to secede from the Union whenever they choose, and give such reasons therefor as they please, and they deny the Constitutional right of the Government to exercise its authority, enforce its laws, hold its property or collect its revenues within the limits of any State which may see fit to declare itself out of the Union.

It may be well asked, how the Northern Commissioners to the "Peace Convention" can talk of making any "concessions" while the Commissioners from the slave States maintain such extraordinary positions? Why talk of compromise, if those States will not agree that the Federal Government shall exercise its sovereignty over the rebel territory? Why talk of changing the Constitution, if the border States insist that its provisions cannot be enforced? Why talk of granting large concessions, if they claim the right to leave the Union to-morrow or next year, on some other hatched-up grievance?

The border State Commissioners have come here instructed to deny the very existence of the Government, and to claim that it is already dissolved. They come here instructed to demand, in effect, that the independence of the seven seceding States shall be granted, and that the independence of all other slave States which may choose to secede shall also be granted, and that the North shall acknowledge the legal right of a State to leave the Union at its will and pleasure!

It is beyond the power of sophistry or special pleading to escape these conclusions. Hence compromises and concessions, on the part of the North, would be futile—wholly useless—while the border slave States claim the right of secession, and deny to the General Government the right to exercise its authority over the insurgents. I have dwelt on this aspect of the troublesome question at some length, because Northern Democrats and weak-kneed Republicans are howling at the top of their voices at Congress, "Why don't you compromise and concede, and save the Union." Those who fondly hoped that the Peace Convention would adjust and settle the National difficulty, have based their hopes on a very shallow view of the subject. They will be obliged to see, ere long, however willfully blind, that the South has some concessions to make to the North before the Union can be saved by compromises, on the part of the North. The worst enemies of the Union are these Northern men who have proclaimed that the General Government shall not be allowed to "coerce" obedience to its authority and laws. They strike at the vitals of the Union a dagger dipped with poison. While they cry aloud for compromises they give active and efficient aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union.

On their heads be the guilt of its rupture, for it may as well be conceded first as last that the remaining slave States will follow those which have already withdrawn from the Union in spite of all the quack medicine of the doughfaces. The disunion passion is rapidly extending itself all over the border States. All fear of coercion is being removed by Northern Democrats, who assure the Disunionists that they will not allow the government to enforce obedience to its laws in the seceding States, and under this Democratic sanction and shelter the work of treason and rebellion thrives and grows apace.

The telegraph will have informed your readers of the robbery of the New Orleans Mint and Custom House of one million of dollars by the rebels. You ask, what will Buchanan do? Nothing. Two more Government revenue cutters have been seized by the insurgents of Florida and Louisiana. What will Buchanan do? you again inquire. Nothing. Fort Pickens at Pensacola may shortly be assaulted and taken by storm, and the handful of a garrison butchered. What will Buchanan do then? Nothing. The Charleston insurgents are ready to commence their long preparing attack on Fort Sumter. Overwhelming numbers of assailants will take it and massacre Major Anderson and his men. What will Buchanan do then? Nothing. The execrable old villain should be taken on the 4th of March and hung to the nearest lamp-post, as a warning to traitors of the present day, and as an example for posterity. But what will be done with the hoary old wretch? Nothing.

CHICAGO.

MORE TRAITORS—WORK FOR SHERIFFS AND MARSHALS.—The Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph* says that Lieut. McGrawth, formerly of the Bloomington Guards, is now in Galveston, Texas, drilling men, and preparing them to seize upon the forts and other property of the United States; and that Capt. O'Callahan, of the same Guards, is now in Bloomington, and as the agent of the said Lieut. McGrawth, is trying to purchase the uniform of the Guards, and to enlist men to go down to Texas and join the traitors there. These two traitors are Irishmen.

☞ Frank Blair says the secessionists have distinguished themselves by ...

Wisconsin Commissioners to Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, (Wis.) February 7.—The Legislature has to-day appointed Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Hon. Charles Durkee, Hon. Card. C. Washburn and Hon. John F. Potter—our two Senators and two Representatives—as Commissioners to the Washington Conference. PLUS.

A LOUD VOICE FROM EGYPT.

A Genuine Union Meeting in Massac County.

[From the Southern Illinoisan, Feb. 1.]

Below we copy the material portion of the proceedings had at a Union meeting held at Brooklyn, in Massac County, a few days ago. The resolutions adopted expressive of the sense of the meeting are of the true Jacksonian grit, and in noble contrast with the empty, irresolute, "cut and dried" string of mere "glittering generalities" lately put forth at Springfield by the convocation of sore-headed office-seekers, whose backs are yet smarting under the stinging lash of their sore defeat. Let those who have been led to believe, through the misrepresentation of base partisans, that patriotism is on the decline in Egypt, read the following "vital sparks" enunciated by the steadfast Union men of Brooklyn and vicinity:

WHEREAS, We can see no good reason for any State in this confederacy to secede from the rest of the States; and,

WHEREAS, It is our opinion that no State can secede or nullify any act of the general government without being guilty of treason; and,

WHEREAS, It is the duty of the President of the United States to call into action the army and navy, to put down any State that will be guilty of such treason; and,

WHEREAS, We know from the accounts from South Carolina, that she has been guilty of high treason, and ought and must be put down at the point of the sword; and,

WHEREAS, We, as Union men, are willing to shoulder our rifles and rally to the support of this Union, under the President, be he whom he may; and,

WHEREAS, We recommend that as soon as President Lincoln takes his seat, *that the first act of his official life be to hang that old traitor, James Buchanan, as high as John Brown*; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand by Abraham Lincoln, as our President, as long as he administers the Government in strict conformity with the Constitution.

Resolved, That we earnestly cherish the Federal Constitution, the integrity of the Union, and the peace and security of all its citizens.

Resolved, That we hold secession by a State, or resistance by any State to the federal laws, to be unconstitutional and revolutionary, and ought to be met with firmness, but in a spirit of forbearance and conciliation.

Resolved, That we hold all laws passed by any State, opposing or nullifying the fugitive slave law, not only unconstitutional and void, but revolutionary in their character, and that all good citizens will unite to effect a repeal of all such laws.

Resolved, That the clause in the Constitution which guarantees the rendition of fugitive slaves, was and is indispensable to the existence of our Union, and every good citizen will faithfully execute the same.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every good citizen, regardless of his politics, to stand by the President of these United States, to aid in the enforcement of the laws for the preservation of this glorious Union, at the moment of his call.

Resolved, That we believe the people are capable of self-government, and that our rights extend to all local forms of government, as well as general, and that the right to speak for or against slavery in a Territory is the same as that of a State, and that no power on earth can trammel the people in their rights if they speak.

Resolved, That we recognize our fellow-citizen, Stephen A. Douglas, as the great expounder of our Constitution, the pillar of our Liberty, and upon whom we rest our future hopes for our safety.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of President Lincoln, after his inaugural address, *to hang old Buchanan and every man engaged in secession or nullifying any law now existing in conformity to the Constitution.*

Resolved, That we adjourn this meeting with three cheers for the Union, and three cheers for every Union man in Congress, and especially our old friend Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, who has stood by this Union against all Southern disunionists.

The concluding resolve asks that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Metropolis *Sentinel* and Golconda *Herald*. The last named paper has not as yet, we believe, complied with the request. The plain, unequivocal and patriotic action of the meeting was entirely unsuited to his enlightened notions of "Democracy and Southern rights," we presume. We would graciously advise him, and the editorial apologists of Southern treason in this section of the State, to get a copy of the message of one Andrew Jackson, delivered to Congress, January 16, 1833, and read what he says touching the subject, and then measure their weak-kneed latter-day Democracy by the old hero's ancient but much abused standard, and see how it will hold out. In that document the following pointed and emphatic declaration is made, viz:

"While a forbearing spirit may, and I trust will, be exercised towards the errors of our brethren in a particular quarter, duty to the rest of the Union demands that *open and organized resistance to the laws should not be allowed with impunity.*"

FRANCE AND SECESSION.

The Overtures of the Conspirators to Louis Napoleon—How they were Received.

[Correspondence of N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1861.

I have obtained, from sources which may be entirely relied upon for accuracy, ample confirmation of the rumor current some time ago, to the effect that the Secessionists had made overtures to the French Government with a view of securing its aid and protection in their contemplated treason. It appears that early in August last, a Commissioner from Mississippi, and a similar agent from South Carolina, presented themselves at the French Court, and had several interviews with the Emperor himself, in which they laid before him the plan of secession, and endeavored to obtain a promise, express or implied, of recognition by the French Government, of the proposed Southern Republic. *Neither Louis Napoleon nor the Government, gave them any encouragement whatever*, but indicated hostility to any complicity in the scheme.

The Emperor stated his decided opinion that the Government of the United States would not consent to be broken up, and the Northern States would never assent to the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. The Commissioners replied that the Free States could not help themselves, because the cotton States would certainly secede from the Union, and that this movement would ruin the Free States and make them helpless to resist the proposed new Confederacy. Louis Napoleon could not see it in this light, and appears not to have been able to understand why, if the North was to be made so weak and the South so strong by secession, the latter should want to commit European Governments in advance to the policy of aiding and protecting the Southern Confederacy.

He was then urged to promise the desired recognition in the event that the Northern States should consent to the establishment of the Southern Confederacy, to which the Emperor warily replied, that when affairs in America reached the point indicated, the proposition for recognition by France would become a matter for negotiation. He still declined to commit himself in the least in favor of the proposition; on the contrary, *he declared that he did not believe that any Government of Europe, in this nineteenth century, would dare to recognize a Government based purely on human Slavery.*

Still the Commissioners urged their suit. They argued that the slave States constituted the only conservative portion of the United States; that the North was radical; that its ultra Democratic element was constantly encroaching upon, and crushing that *class in the American Union (the slaveholding) which answers to the aristocratic classes of the Old World*, and that the European powers ought to intervene to protect them. Baiting their hook a little more heavily, they intimated that the Southern people rather inclined towards a monarchy, and would like a prince to rule over them. This broad hint that a new throne could be had for a Bonaparte took the Emperor greatly by surprise, and so startled him that his visitors saw the necessity of explanation, if they would not have him believe they were offering lying temptations to his cupidity. They followed it up accordingly, by reminding His Majesty that the South Carolinians were largely descended from the Huguenots, and asserting that for this reason they felt a warm admiration of and affection for France as the "mother country," &c., &c. *But it was of no use; the Emperor was incorrigible.* Fortunately, perhaps, for both France and America, there were certain patriotic Union men from the United States in Paris at the time of these negotiations, who were close upon the track of the secession conspirators, and took pains to expose to the Government their fallacies and misrepresentations. It is to be regretted that prudence forbids the disclosure of their names at this time, that they might receive the thanks from their countrymen which is their due.

How a Coast Survey Party were Treated in Florida.

Dorr, the chief of the Coast Survey party, and Heberton, his assistant, who were on board the surveying schooner which was seized some time since by the Secessionists, near San Augustine, Florida, reported themselves, to-day, at the Coast Survey Office, and gave the particulars of the seizure and subsequent release of the vessel. Dorr, on returning from a triangulating expedition ashore, found the schooner in the hands of the rebels. He told them he didn't care; that he was sent by the Government to perform certain duties, and intended to do so. He was permitted to continue to use the vessel as a depot. When his work there was completed, he found that a battery had been planted, and was told he would be blown out of the water if he attempted to leave. Subsequently the vessel was drawn up by the rebels, under the guns of the battery. Dorr and Heberton were taken out of the schooner, and the sailing master and crew were left on board. On receiving the news of the capture of the Louisiana forts, the garrison had a spree and got drunk. Dorr and Heberton, remaining sober, found the sailing master and started him to sea, and in order not to break their parole, and not to run away with the vessel, they took the land route themselves and arrived here to-day. The schooner was to be expected in New York within a day or two.—*N. Y. Times.*

PROF. W. P. J...

Important Advertisements.

[Communicated to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH OR FLOYD'S ACCEPTANCES.—The Platform of the Constitutional Union Party, "the Union, the Constitution and the Laws," somewhat damaged by too heavy loading with minerals, principally fossils of the antedeluvian ages, as the said party is busy reconstructing the Union, amending the Constitution and disobeying the laws, it has no further use for the same. Apply to J. J. CRITTENDEN, Washington City.

LOST.—While "hunting" at the South, on the 6th of November, 1860, "*My Great Principle.*" It was certainly not stolen, as there could be no motive to induce the theft, the article not having been of any value, even to me, since 1858. It may be readily recognized by its slippery character; as it may, in some unforeseen emergency, be of value to me, (it can never be to anybody else,) I will pay a liberal reward for its return to me, at Washington City, until March 4, 1865, and after that Egypt, Illinois. S. A. DOUGLAS.

THE CITY.

HIGH SCHOOL.—The monthly Rhetorical exercises at the High School take place to-day, commencing at half past one, P. M.

SKATING AT CARVILLE.—Carville is not to be outdone by the rest of our city. A lot on Rio Grande street has been flooded and the Carvillians are enjoying the healthy and exciting sport of skating.

MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL FAIR.—A fair for the benefit of the Trinity Church Mission Sunday School was held at the Clifton House yesterday afternoon and evening. It was well attended and the result highly satisfactory, socially and pecuniarly.

HORSE THIEF ARRESTED.—One Hannibal Marble was yesterday arrested by C. P. Bradley and lodged in jail, charged with stealing a horse. His examination will be held before Justice Milliken next Monday.

SIMPLE DIVISION.—Two cases of divorce were decided in the Superior Court on Wednesday—Mrs. Hannah M. Richmond from her husband, Joseph A. Richmond, and Caroline A. Skidmore from James Skidmore. The plea in the former case was habitual drunkenness; in the latter, cruel treatment.

THE MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN.—The municipal ball was opened in fine style on Wednesday night, by the meeting of the 6th Ward Republican Club, at West Market Hall. There is to be a second of like character to-night, at the same place. An invitation is extended to Republicans of the Fifth, Sixth and Tenth Wards to be present.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY IS COMING.—Mr. John R. Floyd, proprietor of the penny post, informs us that his arrangements are complete for delivering valentines in all parts of the city, cheaper and with greater despatch than by any other medium. He is to have three deliveries on the fourteenth, viz: 8 A. M., 1 and 5 P. M. Mind that, now, ye valentiners!

MULISH BUT WISE.—The City Railway Company have stocked their Madison street line with twenty-eight lively mules, to be used in drawing passengers. The animals cost upon an average about $100 each, and as they are much tougher than horses, and it costs less to feed them, they will prove a paying investment. Not ornamental, truly, but useful.

OUR HEALTH.—This is an important matter. Our health as a city is not the best, but, on the other hand, we can console ourselves with the fact that it might be much worse. Diptheria, doctors inform us, has nearly disappeared. Sore throats, however, are plenty, as well as croup and scarlet fever, among children. The mortality of the city is not large, which speaks well for the sons of Æsculapius.

JUST LIKE HIM.—We learn from E. F. Dickinson, City Missionary, that Mr. Farnam, of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, has lately donated fifty tons of coal to be given to deserving and needy persons in the city. That coal will bring light and warmth to many a poor, forlorn, and heart-stricken mortal, and the recipients with every breath will thank the generous donor.

SINEWS OF WAR FOR THE SOUTH.—The following statement of shipments from Galena via the Illinois Central Railroad, to Cairo and other points on the Mississippi, shows that business is not entirely at a stand-still in the Northwest, and that the South is getting in a supply for a rainy day. We quote from the Galena *Advertiser*:

Shipments for the week ending Jan. 31st are as follows: Flour, brls, 700; wheat, bush, 700; pork, brls, 458; oats, bush, 4,000; barley, bush, 500; bacon, lbs, 24,344; lard, lbs, 40,500; dressed hogs, 542; butter, lbs, 3,000; hides, lbs, 13,500; miscellaneous, lbs, 214,300.

NEW SCENES IN AN OLD DRAMA.—There are new developments in the Bissel case. This time it has taken the phase of libel. On Wednesday the Speaker of the House of Representatives, at Springfield, received a small handbill or circular, printed at an office on Dearbon street in this city, which made the most infamous charges against Recorder Wilson, both personal and official, that ever the heart of man conceived or hand ever penned. Prosecuting Attorney Haven was informed of the document in season to arrest Bissell on the Michigan Central train on the same day. Bissell can boast of more arrests than almost any offender it has been our lot to read of. He is now in custody.

ESCAPE vs. CAPTURE.—A well-known money lender and broker, and a distiller of the North Side, it will be remembered, were some months ago the subject of a paragraph in some of the papers, accusing them with swindling. They left. A number of indictments were found against the distiller, and he was advertised in certain quarters as "wanted." News was lately brought from Missouri he was thereabouts selling and buying hides. George Anderson was sent for him. George went, saw and conquered. On Saturday last the distiller was lodged in custody. Bail was subsequently obtained for him, to appear and answer the civil charges, nothing being said of the indictment. On Saturday evening the distiller left for Lake Station, Indiana. From thence he took a railway train for Detroit, intending to gain Canada. But late on Sunday night the telegraph stopped him, he has returned to the city and awaits further proceedings.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER.—About six years since one Patrick Mullen married a young, and as he thought suitable woman for a wife, and commenced life at Bridgeport. But the demon of drink took possession of the wife some years since, and they have lived unhappily as a consequence. On several occasions Mrs. Mullens has been intoxicated of late. No remonstrances or threats of her husband could induce her to give up drinking.

On Wednesday she went out and bought a pint of whisky and drank it. Another supply was obtained and consumed, and when her husband and self retired she was very much intoxicated. Yesterday morning she was found dead. Her husband, who was arrested, informs our reporter who visited him in jail, that he awoke in the night, and found his wife was lying on the floor, and he took her in his arms and put her back in bed. That is all he pretends to know on the subject. From marks upon the body it would appear that she had been beaten, but none of her external wounds could have caused her death. Intemperance probably carried her off. The Coroner will hold an inquest at the Court House this morning at ten o'clock.

Mullen is by no means a bad or wicked appearing person. He is thirty-eight years of age and a cooper by trade, having for some time followed that business in the employ of Messrs. O. M. Hough & Co., of this city.

OFFICIAL CONTEMPT.—Richard Bellinger, a policeman, was yesterday arrested for contempt and brought before Judge Goodrich of the Superior Court, to show cause why he should not be fined for refusing to appear as a witness (although duly subpœnaed) in a case in which the city was interested in some way. Although City Attorney King made an elaborate effort to have Bellinger excused, the Court would not let him off, and consequently he had to fork over the costs, whereupon he went his way rejoicing. Subsequently it leaked out that Bellinger had had advice from another city official, who informed him that it was not necessary for him to appear as a ...

THE PROPELLER GLOBE.

Opinion of the City Attorney.

The following opinion of our City Attorney, concerning the liability of the city corporation for all damage occasioned by the hulk of the propeller Globe, is, to say the least, a singular one. It distinctly avows that the city is *not* liable, but we are left to infer who is. The document will undoubtedly create considerable excitement in shipping circles, as the wreck of the Globe still remains where sunk this past fall, and seems likely long to remain a terror to all sorts of craft and an eye-sore to all lovers of order and public safety. At the request of the Mayor and Comptroller, the City Attorney gives his opinion as follows:

I am asked an opinion as to the liability of the city in the case of the propeller Globe. That vessel now lies sunken in front of Hall's dock, and is a serious obstruction to the harbor navigation, and particularly to the use of the dock, owners of vessels, and the owners or lessees of the dock, and likely to be injured by the sunken wreck. Under these circumstances is the city liable for the injury which may be sustained? I think the city is not so liable, and this opinion is based *entirely* upon the case of *Goodrich vs. the City of Chicago*, in 20 Illinois reports, 445.

That was an action for damages sustained by reason of an alleged obstruction of the Chicago River. The plaintiffs, in their declaration, alleged that the city, by its Charter, was bound to remove all obstructions from the river, and that it *had entered upon its duty by the passage of ordinances, and levying taxes for that purpose*. The plaintiffs were owners of a steamboat plying to and from Chicago; and the city, it was alleged, suffered the wreck of a vessel to remain in the river, at the mouth of the harbor, under water and out of sight, upon which plaintiff's steamboat ran, and was injured.

The Supreme Court, on deciding the case held that the city was not *bound* to exercise all the authority conferred in the Charter—and it expressly gave power "to prevent and remove all obstructions therein and punish the authors thereof;" and to do all the acts authorized in the Charter. The Court said the Legislature did not intend that the municipal authorities should be absolutely bound to move all obstructions in the river,—"It was never the intention of the Legislature to impose the absolute obligation upon the City to perform it all, and, if not all, then no part was imperative. It does not follow that no pecuniary responsibility rests upon the city in connection with the subject. If the City undertakes to do any of the acts authorized by the law, *it must do so in a careful and proper manner*; and if it does not, whoever suffers for the want of such proper care, would be entitled to compensation for the damages he thus sustains. If the city authorities *had undertaken* to remove this hulk, and in doing so had carelessly left it in an exposed position, by reason whereof the plaintiff's steamer had run against it and was injured, they might well have claimed damages for such negligence. *But until they had assumed the responsibility of removing the wreck*, we cannot hold that they were bound to remove it any more than to remove the sand-bar at the mouth of the harbor, or to remove drift-wood from the North Branch ten miles above the city."

In the case of Goodrich, the declaration averred that the city "had *entered upon its duty* by the passage of ordinances and levying taxes for that purpose," namely, the removal of obstructions. It is apparent from the above cited remarks of the Court that the mere passage and existence of a code of regulations or harbor ordinances are not such an undertaking by the City to do the acts authorized by the Charter, or will make her responsible for injuries suffered from obstructions. She must have actually undertaken the *removal* of the obstructions. And accordingly in this very case of Goodrich, which is now pending for trial, the declaration has been amended to aver that the City did *undertake* the removal of the very wreck in question.

I, therefore, regard this case of Goodrich as an authority that the City is not obliged to remove the wreck of the sunken vessel.

Respectfully, JNO. LYLE KING.

February 5, 1861.

Cook County Drainage.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

My attention has been called to an article in the *Democrat* of the 5th inst., headed "Cook County Drainage Company," meaning, I presume, the "Cook County Drainage Commissioners," in which there are so many falsehoods that a refutation seems necessary.

1st. No effort is being made "to bleed the town of Cicero by getting the transactions of this Company legalized." The facts in the case are these: Some seven years ago, the Commissioners made a road for drainage from Pennsylvania Avenue, southward to Mud Lake, passing along the east line of the School Section, in said town. This Section was much enhanced in value by this improvement, and a large portion of it was sold, at high figures, some time after it was made, as the editor of the *Democrat* well knows, having been a large purchaser at the sale. The assessment for this improvement the School Trustees thought they were not authorized to pay. The bill before the Legislature is simply to authorize and require them to pay it, and further, no "effort is being made to legalize its past acts." They have been strictly legal, and require no law to make them so.

2d. The statement that a tax title from the "Cook County Drainage Company is not worth the paper on which it is written," is simply untrue. One of our best lawyers, not long since, examined the authority and proceedings of the Commissioners, in a case where he was employed to set aside a title originating in one of these drainage assessments, but could find no error, in them upon which to base an action. If any tax titles are good, these certainly are.

3d. It is not "a nice little institution to improve one's property at the expense of other people; and one that is used most oppressively against the poor land owners in Cook county." The Commissioners have never "sought to drain their own land, and make the assessment upon their neighbors who have not been benefitted by the drain." They have been guided in making improvements by the wishes of the property owners likely to be assessed for them. The work done by them has always been let to the lowest responsible bidder. The *Democrat* cites "Mud Lake as the field of iniquity." The increased value of the land adjoining "Mud Lake Ditch," and the roads in its vicinity, is tenfold more than the cost of the work. Land that was comparatively worthless before these improvements were made, is now fit for splendid gardens, and is valued from $50 to $75 per acre. Mention might be made of many of the best roads and most perfect drainage in the vicinity of the city, made by the Commissioners, not for their own special benefit, but for the good of our citizens at large, but I leave the subject for the present. PROGRESS.

UNIVERSITY EXERCISES.—The semi-annual exercises of the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, took place at their hall on the 4th inst. The exercises were opened with appropriate vocal music, after which came the introductory address by Master Richard Clifford. Then came the following: "The Prisoner's Defence," be Master M. Riordan; "Our Country," an original declamation, by Master Richard McGuire; "Self Conceit," by Master Jas. Carlin; "Napoleon at Rest," a poetical reading, by Master John Haffy; "What is the Inference?" [original,] by Master John Savage; and "Early Rising," by Master Michael Gerrity. The premiums were then distributed. The Premium of Honor was awarded to John Carlin and E. McGuire. All acquitted themselves with credit and to the satisfaction of a large audience. The closing address was made by Rev. Dr. Dunne, after which some remarks were given by the worthy President of the University.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—The programme for the Philharmonic Concert to-morrow night embraces the following excellent numbers:

1. Pastoral Symphony—Beethoven.
2. Aria from "Belisario"—Donezetti.
3. Scena from "Nabucco"—Verdi.
4. Piano Solo—Mulder.
5. "Beautiful Eyes"—Stigelli.
6. Das Schabenmaedel—Proch.
7. Carnival de Rome (transcribed for orchestra by Balatka)—Paganini.

All who desire good seats should go early. No tickets will be sold at the door, but they can be obtained, for 50 cents, before the Concert, at the office of Messrs. E. I. Tinkham & Co., or at the music stores of Root & Cady and Julius Bauer, in Larmon block.

COLD, COLDER, COLDEST.—Yesterday will certainly long be remembered as one of the coldest of the season. At J. H. Reed's Drug Store in the morning the theremometer stood at about the neighborhood of zero, and at five in the afternoon a few degrees below. In exposed localities theremometers varied at from eight to ten degrees below zero. Coming as yesterday did on the eve of a mild, sunny day like Wednesday, it about took away ones' breath. The wind which prevailed during the day was piercing sharp, and penetrated the thickest of clothes like invisible needles. Whew, *how* cold!

LE GRAND CUSHMAN.—Mr. Cushman, who will be remembered as having given a series of Kansas Relief Concerts here some months since, has lately returned from a successful tour through Wisconsin. He now proposes to take a trip South, via the Chicago Alton & St. Louis road. He gives the entire proceeds of his performances to ...

Recorder's Court.

In the Recorder's Court yesterday, Judge R. S. Wilson, M. D. Brown, counsel for J. L. Prince, tried for larceny, but acquitted, applied for an order making some disposition of the property in the hands of the officers and alleged to have been stolen. He asked that such goods as could be identified as belonging to the late prisoner be restored to him. The Court said such an order should be made, but he was far from delivering up to thieves the articles evidently stolen, if the jury *had* seen fit to acquit him of the crime.

The trial of Sampson for larceny was given to the jury in the forenoon, and a verdict of guilty was rendered at five o'clock P. M., fixing his term of imprisonment at one year.

The following is a list of indictments found yesterday, with the pleadings of defendants:

William Collins charged with larceny, plead not guilty. Jones & Cadman, counsel.

Emil Zeller, charged with larceny, plead not guilty, and the Court appointed B. Stiles, counsel.

Thomas Welch, charged with larceny of goods, plead not guilty. Rob't Rae, counsel.

Peter Baker, charged with receiving stolen goods, plead not guilty. J. J. Sullivan, counsel.

John Maher, petty larceny, plead not guilty. —— Mason, counsel.

James Francis, charged with petty larceny. —— Willard, counsel.

John Henesy, *alias* Boyl, John Drummond, John Kilfoyl, *alias* John Garrigan, three young men, charged with burglary, all plead not guilty, and the Court selected Messrs. Driscoll and Wicker as counsel.

Henry C. Johnson and Christopher Ross, charged with robbery, plead not guilty. Rob't Rae, counsel.

The Court was in the afternoon engaged in the trial of Catharine Mack, charged with larceny of two five dollar bills, of the value of five dollars each, from the bosom of Mrs. Lucy Conner, while both were getting over the effects of a revel about last Holidays, or between Christmas and New Years. The case was given to the jury about four o'clock, and a verdict of guilty soon rendered. Mrs. Mack's punishment is to be one year in the penitentiary.

LADIES' CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The adjourned meeting of this Society will be held this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the rooms of the Young Mens' Christian Association, Methodist Church Block. Several Committees are to report, and several important ones to be appointed, which make a full and punctual attendance desirable. E. F. DICKINSON, Secretary.

WAS NOT SWINDLED.—Mr. C. L. Noble, reported to have been swindled by Curtis L. North in the negotiation of a worthless draft on the Quaker City Insurance Company of Philadelphia, a few weeks since, gave testimony during the late examination before Justice DeWolf to the contrary effect. North eventually took up all the paper he had sold to Mr. Noble.

REMOVAL.—The Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Company have removed their General Freight and Passenger Office from No. 59 Dearborn street, to No. 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, on Tuesday, Feb. 5th, 1861. fe6-12t GEO. M. GRAY.

☞ The members of the Union Park Baptist Sabbath School are preparing a rich treat for the public. Look for the future announcement.

☞ The Monthly Rhetorical Exercises at the High School take place this afternoon, commencing at half past one.

☞ Lubin's Genuine Extracts, Soaps, Pomade and Toilet Powder for sale, in great variety, at Sargent's Pharmacy, corner of Randolph and State streets.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.—There will be held a grand Mass Meeting of the Republicans of the West Division on Friday evening, February 8th, 1861, at 7 o'clock, at West Market Hall. All the Republicans of the 5th, 6th and 10th Wards are invited. Good speakers will be in attendance. By order of the 6th Ward Republican Club. A. B. JOHNSON, Pres't. FRANK SCHONEWALD, Sec'y.

☞ If you want pure Molasses, Walnut Taffy and Cream Candy, give Brackett a call, under Bryan Hall.

WEATHER ON THE WEST SIDE.—O'Hara, at his Drug Store, Corner of West Randolph and Canal streets, reports the thermometer yesterday morning at 7 o'clock at zero, 5 degrees below at noon, and 11 below at 6 o'clock in the evening.

☞ Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired.

☞ Coughs, colds, croup, and all affections of the throat and lungs, are speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Ives' Vegetable Cough Relief. Sold by druggists in bottles for 25c, 50c, and $1.00, and warranted to give satisfaction. Western Depot No. 193 South Clark street, Chicago. fe5-6t

☞ $10,000 rejected Illinois money wanted at the highest market price, in exchange for dry goods, by T. B. CARTER, No. 136 Lake Street. fe4-1w

☞ Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing gent's garments less than any other house in the city. fe4

☞ For ANY operation upon your teeth, or for PERFECT artificial work of any desirable style, call on Dr. Albaugh, No. 58 West Randolph st. ja26-3m

FOUND AT LAST.—The place where a first-class meal can be had at a cheap rate. This place is at the eating-house of Messrs. Case & Parmelee, Nos. 193 and 195 Dearborn street. fe7-3t

☞ Large sale of furniture this morning at 10 o'clock, by Gilbert & Sampson, 82 Lake street.

☞ See advertisement of J. F. Brierly in another column. It is, as it states, something new. ja9-26t

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. sel-ly

MARRIED.

At Rock Run, Stephenson County, Ill., on the 3d February, by Thomas L. Halbaugh, Esq., Mr. PETER SMULL to Miss REBECCA GONNOBLE, both of said county.

In this city on the 7th inst., at the residence of E. Richards, by the Rev. Ira E. Kenny, Mr. INCREASE SUMNER and Miss D. ANN PORTER, all of Chicago.

DIED.

In this city, February 7th, of consumption, EDWIN E. LULL, aged 34 years. Funeral will take place from No. 193 Carroll street, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday next.

In this city, February 7th, FREDERIC D., son of James D. and Lucy E. Johnson, aged 1 year, 10 months and 17 days. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 174 Wolcott street, on Friday at 2 o'clock, P. M.

In this city, on 31st January, JOHN BARTTRELL, aged about 35 years.

☞ Buffalo and Detroit papers please copy.

122 - - Clark Street - - 122

BILLIARD TABLE LAMPS, KITCHEN LAMPS, PARLOR LAMPS, —AT THE— *Lamp and Oil Emporium.* CHAS. L. NOBLE. au30-c993-6m1stp

GROVER & BAKER'S Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. $40 AND UPWARDS. No. 115 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. (ja1'61-ly1stp)

TO LUMBER DEALERS AND OTHERS. FOR SALE!—FOR SALE!! The subscriber offers for sale a lot of 3-0 M. Superior Canada Gang Sawed Lumber of the celebrated Severn River manufacture, now piled in yard on North Branch at Indiana Street Bridge, consisting of: 1 inch FLOORING, Clear and Common, all lengths. SELECT STOCK BOARDS, 12 inch. COMMON " " 12 " COMMON " " 8x10 " FENCING. COMMON BOARDS. 2nd and 3rd CLEAR 1 inch BOARDS. 200 M. LATH, good article. The above lumber is of a superior manufacture, being exact in its WIDTHS and SIZES. I will sell the above at the Lowest Wholesale Rates, either in one lot or in quantities to suit purchasers. All inquiry in regard to lumber will be answered by DAVID GOODWILLIE, Corner of Franklin and Ohio streets, Chicago. P. O. Box 933.

BOXES!—BOXES!!—BOXES!!!

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest

WANTED.—To purchase a horse and waggon suitable for an Express. Apply at 244 South Clark street. fe8x3t

MASONIC.—Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter, No. 43 R. A. M. will be held this (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock. IRA GODDARD, Sec'y. fe8x1t

WANTED—$6,000.—The above sum is wanted for three or four years at 10 per cent interest without commission for loan. Best inside real estate security given. Address P. O. Box 315. fe8x3t

LOST.—A few days since on Michigan Avenue, between Old and Congress streets, a set of Point Lace Sleeves. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at No. 409 Wabash Avenue. fe8x1t

FOUND.—On Clark street, a purse containing a sum of money and a key. Enquire at 46 Jackson street. fe8x1t

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES. North and West Chicago. The time is not extended. Tax-payers are hereby notified that they must call immediately and pay their taxes for 1860. There will be three days longer without costs. Fred Becker Collector, North Chicago, Office cor. North Water and Clark streets. B. H. Bruno, Collector, West Chicago office, No. 36 West Randolph street. fe8x3t

DE COURSEY, LAFOURCADE & CO., 631 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Are now receiving their SPRING IMPORTATIONS OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &C., TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS. fe8c10-3m

WANTED TO RENT—For a term of years, from the first of May, A STORE ON LAKE STREET, Between State and Clark streets. Address to the care of Post Office Box 5810, who and where an interview may be had. fe5-d998-1wnet

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON SHIPMENTS TO Messrs. S. H. KENNEDY & CO., New Orleans, BY MELLEN & OLMSTED, fe1-d973-2wnet 184 South Water street.

VALENTINES AT WHOLESALE. We have just received a splendid assortment of Valentines for the Season of 1861. Embracing many new styles never before offered, consisting of CHILDREN'S VALENTINES, COMIC AND MOVABLE COMIC, SENTIMENTAL VALENTINES, VALENTINE CARDS, Lace and Embossed Envelopes. The Valentines are done up in lots, worth at retail prices, five, ten, fifteen and twenty dollars. Each lot embraces a full assortment of Valentines and Envelopes. My terms to the trade are 50 per cent. discount from retail prices. Please favor us with your orders and we will insure you a fine selection at low prices. W. B. KEEN, WHOLESALE BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, fe5-d985-1w1stp 148 Lake street, Chicago.

F. E. MORSE & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN REFINED ROCK OIL, Kerosene, Coal and Lubricating Oils, LAMPS, CANS, CHIMNEYS, Globes, Wicks, &c., &c. NO. 26 NORTH CLARK ST. [ja30-d962-3m]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Benefit of the brilliant comedienne, Mrs. Florence, who is returning sincere thanks for the many substantial favors received from the Chicago public, respectfully presents for the approval and patronage of her friends, the following excellent programme: Three Brilliant Pieces. Mrs. Florence in six characters, five songs and two dances. Mr. Florence in the great Burlesque character—"Toodles." Friday evening, Feb. 8, will be presented the celebrated drama of "The Toodles." Toodles, Mr. Florence, in which character he has been pronounced by the eastern critics, to be second only to the late Wm. E. Burton. During the piece, a Morris Dance by the characters. To be followed by the Protean comedy of "Lessons for Husbands," Fanny Tattle, Mrs. Florence, in which she will sing "The captain with his whiskers," "Mock cavatina," "Riddle come dinkey doo," "Johnny was a shoemaker," "Ridin in a railroad keer," and dance "La Madrillina," and a "True-Clue Horn-pipe." O'Bleary, Mr. Florence. Grand pas de deux by the Gale sisters. To conclude with the capital farce of the "Irish Lion," Tim Moor, Mr. Florence. In active preparation and will shortly be produced, at an immense expense, with gorgeous scenery, music and appointments, the great allegorical "Piece de Circonstance," Lalla Rookh; or The Fire Worshiper. WANTED—Twenty-Five Young Ladies to assist in a New Spectacle now in preparation. Apply to Mr. HARRINGTON, at the Stage Door, from one till two o'clock daily.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO. Fourth Concert. First Season. At Bryan Hall, Saturday Evening, Feb. 9th. Assisted by the following Distinguished Artists: MAD. INEZ FABBRI, Mr. C. Adams, Herr Richard Mulder. ORCHESTRAL PARTS—Symphony Pastorale, in F., N. 6, Beethoven—Carnival de Rome—Burlesque for Orchestra, composed by Hans Balatka. MUSICAL CONDUCTOR—HANS BALATKA. ☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock, punctually. Members of the Society, who are in arrears for dues up to February 1st, 1861, are requested to call at the office of Otto H. Matz, Secretary, 121 Lake street, to pay up and receive their tickets. A limited number of Extra Tickets at 50 cents, can be obtained at the Banking Office of E. I. Tinkham & Co.; at the Music Stores of Root & Cady, 95 Clark street, and Julius Bauer, Larmon Block. No Tickets will be sold at the door. The Free List, for this Concert, is entirely suspended. ☞ The Fifth Regular Concert will take place on Monday, March 18th, 1861. fe7x2t

GRAND OPERA IN BRYAN HALL, Monday and Tuesday, February 11th and 12th, MADAM FABBRI, Assisted by a competent Troupe from Milwaukee and this City, will give, in Bryan Hall, on Monday night, the full Opera of "TRAVIATA." Tuesday night, the Second Acts of both "LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX," and of the "DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT." RICHARD MULDER.......Musical Director. It is in Opera that Madam Fabbri so electrified her audience abroad and in the Eastern cities, gaining a reputation second to that of no living cantatrice. The stage at Bryan Hall has been enlarged and provided with curtains, increased foot-lights, &c., expressly for the occasion; and the public is assured that the Opera will be rendered in superb style, with the aid of an able troupe, excellent orchestra, special scenery, full costumes, and all other needed accessories. Tickets.......To the Main Floor of Hall.......Fifty Cents. Tickets.......To the Dress Circle or Gallery.......One Dollar. ☞ For sale by ROOT & CADY, 95 Clark street.

KINGSBURY HALL. The Greatest Diorama in the World. THIODON'S Celebrated Exhibition of Mechanical, Pictorial and Automatical Art. Unrivalled in America, or Europe, and far superior to anything of the kind ever exhibited, will open on MONDAY EVENING, February 4th, and continue every Evening. This Wonderful Gem of Art must be seen to form the remotest idea of what it really is, and it is as amusing as it is instructive and beautiful. It filled P. T. Barnum's American Museum in New York city, for six consecutive months, and has been exhibited with the same success in all the principal cities of the United States. Amongst the beauties exhibited each evening—the whole being animated as in nature—will be ships in full sail, going to and fro. Steamers, boats, carriages, carts, sleighs, &c. Men, women, children, horses, dogs, and other animals. Swans, peacocks, elephants, camels, monkeys, moving every limb and joint as in nature, so much so that the audience, while gazing on this entertainment, think themselves transported to some foreign clime. Mr. W. Hayward, the popular Vocalist, will appear at each performance, in a choice selection of Songs and Ballads. The Automaton Slack Rope Vaulter, young Mons. Blondin, the wonder of the present age, will appear each evening. For full particulars see small bills. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25c. Reserved seats 50c. ☞ Day performances on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH'S GREAT PAINTING. THE HEART OF THE ANDES, ON VIEW AT NO. 100 LAKE STREET. From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Visitors are requested to bring their Opera Glasses. ja15-d881-1m

BRYAN HALL.—Clark street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its Acoustics and General Appointments. It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects. The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear. Ample ingress and egress—33 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place. The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $15,000 and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, now commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. ...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE. The following are the rates of Advertising in the DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE: One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion....$ .50; One Square, each subsequent day, (3d $1.00).... .25; One Square, two weeks, (6w $7.00).......... 3.00; One Square, one month, (2m $9.00).......... 5.00; One Square, three months, (4m $15.00)...... 12.00; One Square, six months, (9m $25.00)........ 20.00; One Square, one year.......... 30.00. ☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than one square can be seen at the Counting Room. ☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid for in advance. ☞ All changes charged 20 cents per Square. RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE. $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. $3.00 per Square for each subsequent month. $36.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, Feb 9th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms No. 82 Lake street, a large and general assortment of Mahogany, Oak, Walnut and Rosewood Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture, Elegant Chamber Suits with and without Marble Tops, Silver-Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, &c. together with a general assortment of housekeeping goods. Sale positive and without reserve. fe8-d11-2t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET Directly opposite the Tremont House. FURNITURE SALE Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9 1-2 A.M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock AT OUR SALESROOM. ☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

Wanted.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—Wanted immediately, a good FORWARDER. Apply to STEPHEN T. ACRES, Bookbinder, Box 792, Burlington, Iowa. fe8x3t

WANTED—A Piano in exchange for a New Open Buggy or for Furniture. Address P. O. Box 2364. fe8x3t

WANTED.—Two or three traveling, and one local salesman wanted. Only those who are careful, honest and capable need apply. Terms liberal. H. W. ADAMS, 205 South Water street. fe7x3t

WANTED—A New or Second-Hand Steam Engine and Boiler, from ten to fifteen horse power, in good condition. Address Box 1944 Post Office, Chicago. fe8x3t

WANTED—By a young man, 19 years old, a situation in some wholesale or retail store. Grocery preferred. Wages not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Please address "C. W. T." at this office. fe8x3t

WANTED—A Stock of DRUGS AND FIXTURES, For which the advertiser will pay part cash, and balance in good Illinois Land contiguous to the Illinois Central railroad, in a thickly settled country. Address Box 1533 Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A 15 to 25 Horse Power Engine and Boiler in exchange for 319 acres of Land, for 45 miles from Chicago, on the M. C. R. R., one mile east of Lake Station. For particulars inquire of BAILIE & SEYMOUR, Commission Merchants, 158 South Water street, P. O. Drawer 6127.

WANTED.—An Ale Brewer of good character and ability to go to the country. Address, postage paid, Letter Box 737 P. O., or call at No. 9 Masonic Temple, Dearborn street, on M. A. BORKE, Attorney.

WANTED—Buffalo Mutual Insurance Co's Scrip, issue of 1861. HINCKLEY & HANDY, No. 4 Board of Trade Building.

FINE STOCK.—The subscriber offers for sale the celebrated Morgan Stallion SHADRACH, out of Champion, and Draft Horse BLACK GOLIAH, out of Chester, imported from England in 1857. For terms, description, pedigree &c. address JAMES B. ... or WRIGHT & CURRIER, 164 Michigan street, Chicago.

TO BREWERS AND MALSTERS.—The advertiser, a Practical Brewer of thirty years experience, is desirous of an engagement as a Brewer or Malster. He is capable of taking the general management of a Brewery. Address "J. H.," care of P. O. Box 3093, Chicago, Ill.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—The Five Story Marble Front Store, No. 16 Lake street, the only store to rent in the large wholesale blocks on Lake street between State street and the great Central Depot. Possession given any time between February and May. Inquire at No. 16 Lake street, of S. SAWYER.

TO RENT—Furnished House to be rented, in a pleasant and healthful location near Union Park, of easy access by either Randolph or Madison street cars. House three story brick, contains gas, bath-rooms, &c. Also use of stable in the rear if wanted. Apply at 19 Washington street, Room No. 6, or address Post Office Box 4163.

Store and House, To be rented, on West Lake street third door from Canal. Possession given at once. Ten rooms in the House. Well adapted for a Boarding House and Saloon. Apply as above.

TO RENT—In the Iron Block, corner of Lake and Lasalle street, ONE LARGE HALL. Also, a number of rooms suitable for offices. Inquire of LARNED, SMITH & CO., 79 South Water street, corner of State.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—The Schooner Warrior, now lying at the foot of Taylor street, west side of river. Will be sold cheap. Enquire of JOSEPH BARKER, 489 South Clark street.

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES LOTS AND LANDS In Chicago and vicinity. BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO., oc17-d328-1y 182½ South Water street.

FOR SALE—A Twenty Year School Lease, with improvements, being the corner of Canal and Madison street. It is one of the best business stands in Chicago. If not sold by the first of March it will be rented for a term of years. Inquire of C. E. HOLMES, No. 59 West Randolph street, or of O. A. CRARY.

FOR SALE—A good second-hand Portable Steam Engine, six horse power, will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of H. THOMAS, Geneseo, Ill., or J. JONES, JR., & CO., 231 South Water st.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY FOR SALE. A first-class gallery in a wealthy city of 10,000 inhabitants, in which there are only two other galleries, this having the best location and other advantages. For sale cheap for cash. Address D. W. S. RAWSON, Galena, Illinois.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE. Owing to the ill health of the proprietor of one of the best Republican newspaper establishments in Western Illinois is offered for sale at a great bargain. For particulars call upon or address H. A. PORTER, at the Chicago Type Foundry.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, A HOUSE AND LOT On West Jackson street, near Desplaines street, W. D. PRICE, $2,000. Terms—Part cash and part on time. Apply to J. S. JOHNSTON, 60 Lasalle street. TITLE PERFECT.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant furnished single rooms may be had in the most desirable location on Wabash Avenue, by applying at 169 of that street.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board, can be obtained by a few select boarders, at a desirable house on Michigan Avenue. The house and rooms are furnished with all the modern improvements, gas, bath and hot and cold water, &c. Address Post Office Box ...

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board, can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue.

General Notices.

THE WESTERN CHURCHMAN PUBLISHER'S OFFICE, Chicago, February 5, 1861. CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. JOHN M. PRICE, At one time employed in collecting subscriptions for this Paper, BUT DISCHARGED FOR APPROPRIATING THE PROCEEDS OF HIS COLLECTIONS TO HIS OWN USE, is, as I learn still representing himself to be our Agent, and collecting moneys on our account. This is to notify all parties that he is not such Agent, or in any way connected with this paper, and that we are not responsible for his acts. JAS. C. FARGO, Publisher.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES, SOUTH CHICAGO.—Tax payers are hereby notified that they must call at my office, No. 12 Court House, IMMEDIATELY, and pay their taxes for 1860. Chicago, Feb 5th, 1861. W. M. MURRAY, Collector.

NOTICE TO VESSEL OWNERS. The subscriber wish to contract for the freighting of Six to 8 million feet Pine Lumber, from Muskegon, Mich. to Chicago, during the season of navigation, 1861. Light draft vessels carrying from 60 to 120 M. are solicited to make application to JOHN B. PARSONS, at MILLER'S Ship Yard, No. 147 Lake street.

UNION COCKADES.—A beautiful emblem of the Union, trimmed with Red, White and Blue. Every lover of the Union should have one. Get them of ROCHE, at the News Room, first door north of the Post Office. Price $1.00 per dozen. Orders filled.

OQUAWKA, ILL., Jan. 20, 1861.—I this day, for the sum of Four Thousand Dollars, have disposed of the right to sell and manufacture McDILL'S CULTIVATOR in the State of Indiana, and Counties of ... in Illinois, to A. H. AXENHAM, of Chicago. THOMAS W. McDILL.

$3,500.—Stock of Boots and Shoes and Dry Goods, amounting to about Thirty-Five Hundred Dollars, for sale. One-half cash, balance good paper. A. C. STEWART.

HYDE PARK HOUSE IS NOW RE-OPENED, And ready for the accommodation of guests. J. BARCELL.

SALT. SALT.—100 TONS ...

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1861.

THE DOCTRINE OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The programme of the moderate secessionists—"The men who are for the Union with an *if*"—and the pro-slavery men of the North, seems now to be fully elaborated. It is understood at Washington, by our political friends, and it is confessed by the opposition, that, during the whole of this secession business, a perfect understanding has existed between the advocates of oppression at each end of the Union, and that a reconstruction of the Government in such a way that Republican or anti-slavery effort will be hereafter fruitless unless it goes to the length of revolution, is the real object to be accomplished. To this end propositions of compromise will be adopted, and these, while holding the Border States in the Confederacy, will be rejected by the States now out. Enforcement of the laws in the extreme South will be prevented by Virginia, Kentucky and their co-operating sovereignties; and for a year or more matters if possible will be suffered to remain as they now are—the South in open rebellion against the Federal authority; the Central States standing between them and punishment, and the North, by reason of her ardent desire to preserve the territorial integrity of the Republic, powerless. About the time that the commercial and monetary effects of this partial disruption are at their height, the pro-Slavery men of the North will appeal to the people in their State elections; and then will come a concerted effort to throw the Republicans out of power, to amend the Constitution of the country, and by conceding the nationality of Slavery, its right to go every where, and its equality with if not superiority to Freedom, put it out of the power of the Republicans or their successors even by constitutional means, to circumscribe its limits, to ward off its assaults upon free government, or to correct the unutterable barbarism which follows in its train. This is unquestionably the purpose of the movements of the last three months; and this scheme, if not defeated by events which are beyond control, the men of the North must be prepared to meet. To this end the undisguised sympathy of Northern traitors with their confederates of the South, is directed; for this, that miserable Commissioners' Congress now in session at Washington was invented in Virginia; for this, all these bogus Democratic Conventions are held; and for this every movement of the last sixty days has been skillfully engineered. It is a vast and elaborate conspiracy against the Constitution as it is, and in favor of those despotic principles, which, once adopted by the Federal Government, destroy the Union just as certainly and quite as effectually as if it were dissolved by the presence of foreign armies of overwhelming strength.

How far the purposes of the conspirators may be modified by the action of the Montgomery Convention, no man can tell. It is probable that that body will make a Provisional Government, elect a President, authorize a Congress, attempt the organization of a Navy, and do generally the work which nations in their infancy must undertake. It is the fashion to believe that the men in that Convention are in downright earnest; and that no concession on the part of the North, no entreaty from the Border States, will bring them back. We are not so incredulous as to refuse to believe that the Convention itself will become, if it is not now, a necessary part of the great conspiracy by which new and more humiliating terms are to be exacted from the dominant party and the free North. Let the people watch the development of events, and guard more jealously than ever before that priceless blessing of Liberty without which Union is a mockery and a snare!

WORSE THAN A SLAVE CODE.

Put the naked proposition of a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories to any Northern man who was not a supporter of Breckinridge in the late Presidential canvass, and he will not only be insulted himself, but will insult you. But is not an act of Congress which secures the protection of slavery less objectionable than a provision of the Constitution which does the same thing? The action of one Congress may be reversed by another; but when you incorporate a principle into the fundamental law, you can only get rid of it through an amendment, or through the entire subversion of the government. The proposition of Mr. Kellogg to so amend the Constitution as that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall have power to exclude slavery from any of the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., as effecually protects the institution there as would a Congressional Slave code. It virtually says to slavery—"There is that broad domain awaiting "occupancy. If you wish to take possession of it either for the profit of cultivation, or for the purpose of increasing "your strength in the government, or for "both objects combined, the door is open "to you. I have not only so tied my own "hands that I can offer no resistance, "but I have tied as effectually the hands "of the white people who may go in with "you. There is none to dispute your entrance or your peaceable occupancy. It "that power should be usurped, it is my "duty to protect you in your rights, and I "will do it." Now what more could be accomplished by a Congressional Slave Code than this? And when this provision shall have been inserted in the Federal Constitution, what but revolution can ever get it out? Yet there are a few Republicans in this city—mostly men who have business relations with New Orleans—who say that Mr. Kellogg's proposition is a fair and just one, and that it violates no principle of the Republican platform expressed or implied! Why, even the Douglas Democracy—some of them from the slave States—rather than consent to the incorporation of such doctrine into their platform at Charleston, preferred the disruption of their party and its inevitable defeat! Can it be possible that here, in the free Northwest, there are any considerable number of Republicans who are less true to freedom, to the principles upon which our superstructure of free government rests, to the doctrines and traditions of the fathers, than were the entire body of the Douglas Democracy when the alternative was presented them at Charleston? We shall see.

THE KANSAS FAMINE.

What shall be done to provide the 50,000 starving people of Kansas with bread? This is becoming a fearful question. The facts presented to our view are among the most terrible that have ever been placed before the American people. When the incidents of the Irish famine arrested our attention in 1846-7—when we were told that a starving husband, while feebly essaying to bury his famished wife, fell dead across her emaciated body—when we were told how groups of little children were found already dead, or gasping in their last agonies, in successive huts through a long district of country—when these and other circumstances of awful distress were held up before us, how promptly and bountifully did the general sympathy respond! Yet what do we see to-day? Fifty thousand human beings, our own brothers and sisters, are struggling amid the fierce snows of winter with the extremities of hunger. The wolf is not only at the door, but he is in the house, and on the bed. Few have yet realised the facts of this dreadful case. We have seen people at home—every community has them. In one way and another, by begging a little, by working a little, they manage to worry through the inclement [illegible] and we stupidly [illegible] in Kan[illegible]pers in the Northwest were collected together and set down on a barren prairie, surrounded by snow drifts and almost isolated from the world—who among them is to give food to the others or provide work by which they may eke out the narrow sustenance of charity? It is a thing impossible—precisely like an attempt to get something out of nothing. We have heard too of large shipments of grain and provisions to the destitute country, and we fancy that surely this thing is being attended to in the right spirit—as though a man who has had a dinner one day is in no want of a dinner the next day. The disunion hubbub also, has exercised its baleful influence in diverting the attention of the charitable from the alarming evil on our Western border. Men whose nerves are strung to the highest tension, and whose teeth are gnashing alternately against the traitors in South Carolina and the imbeciles in Washington, require a mighty appeal to turn their gaze away from political events. But it must be done. Whether we will or no, we must give our thoughts to the FAMINE IN KANSAS. If we wait a little longer we shall be contemplating dead corpses instead of living suppliants. These things will take hold of us, we may be sure.

While we appeal once more to citizens of our own State, let us appeal also to the East. It appears from the various statements which have been published by Mr. Arny that Illinois has been by far the largest contributor to the distressed in Kansas. Not that Illinois has done what she ought, or by any means what she will. Only the skimmings of our people's charity have yet been reached. Illinois must do far more than has yet been done, if she would not see a State depopulated by hunger, almost in sight of her overflowing granaries. But ours is by no means one of the *wealthy* States of the North. New England, New York and Pennsylvania must take hold of this work with the zeal of Christian men and women, and give as the Almighty has prospered them. It is not so difficult a task to provide food for 50,000 people, if each man throughout the North does a little. These sufferers are begging simply for life. They ask for no luxuries. They want bread only, *and they must have it.* Famines are not local fixtures. They may come among the rich and the comfortable next year—among those who have failed to respond this year to the appeals of Kansas. Let us put forth our efforts, one and all, rich and poor, old and young, to save our perishing brothers *now*. A few weeks hence it may be, it will be too late.

NEW MEXICO AGAIN.

It has been said that it is unnecessary to re-enact the law of God which so clearly forbids the existence of slavery in New Mexico. Mr. Seward has called attention to the fact that in this great Territory there are but twenty-four slaves—one to each State which may be formed out of it, of the size of Illinois. We are heartily glad that, with all the encouragement of the present Executive, the peculiar institution has made so little progress there. Still, we should be glad to see the law of nature in the matter, if it exists so strongly as some supposes, in the agricultural sterility of the country, re-affirmed by legislation.

It is very generally supposed that New Mexico will prove very rich in mineral resources. Is not slave labor very well adapted for many kinds of mining—indeed, peculiarly adapted thereto? Is the experience of California, as against the introduction of this labor, surely applicable to New Mexico? The rapid influx of free labor into California, which prevented the establishment of slavery, was induced by the rich returns made by the *surface diggings*, to work which required but a few dollars of capital. Suppose New Mexico should afford no such opportunities to the laborer, but should require extensive outlay of capital and *deep mining* to rifle its sub-treasuries of gold and silver, is it not easy to be seen that here slavery might find one of its most profitable and safe employments? A gang of slaves once shut into a deep mine could be flogged and worked in the greatest security. And history tells us, in the story of the Spanish colonies, what cruelty the greed of gold, stimulated by such opportunities, is capable of doing. Is not here, then, a real danger of the extension of the "institution" in its most oppressive and merciless form?

Are not slaves now worked in the mines of Brazil, in those of Georgia and North Carolina, and in the coal mines of Virginia and Kentucky? We beg all who have been imposed upon with the idea that the climate and soil of New Mexico forbid the profitable employment of compulsory labor there, to give the matter some further thought in the direction above indicated.

WHICH IS RIGHT?

The professed Rebublicans who openly or covertly favor a full and complete surrender to the secessionists, do not agree as to the object to be attained. One class assert that the offer of concession means nothing—that the men who make it at Washington would really be the last persons in the world to grant it—that their sole object is to gain time and avoid collision until Mr. Lincoln shall have been inaugurated, after which they will hold very different language to traitors from that embraced in their propositions of compromise. The other class claim that the offers of compromise are made in good faith—that the gentlemen making them mean precisely what they say, and that if accepted by the South they are prepared to live up to them.

Now we would like to know which party is right. If the first, then we have to suggest that to engage in a fraud in a crisis like the present, even for avowedly patriotic purposes, evinces as little statesmanship as honesty. If the latter, then we ask if a fraud is not being perpetrated upon the people who elected these compromisers with the understanding that they held a very different set of opinions? Which horn of the dilemma will be selected?

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg of our various correspondents, whose favors want of room compels us to decline, to believe that we would gladly give them all a hearing were it in our power to do so. The pressure upon us from this source is beyond precedent in our editorial experience. It would be quite as much as one man could do to overlook and prepare for the hands of the compositors the various contributions that come daily to our table. We have neither time to do this, nor the room to print them if we had the time. Short communications containing matters of news we always make room for. Long articles on any subject, we are compelled to lay aside without reading. Our many friends who have written us within the last three or four days commendatory of the course of the TRIBUNE, will please accept our thanks for their good opinions and good wishes. We are satisfied that the great body of the people remain true to their convictions, and that even those who are now proposing to offer concessions in the face of menace, will soon grow heartily ashamed of their conduct. Will our friends accept of this acknowledgment in lieu of the publication of their numerous cordial and hearty indorsements of our humble efforts?

Government Funds in Southern States.

According to the monthly statement of the Treasury Department, the amount of money in the Mint at New Orleans, on the 31st of January, was $389,267. This sum is, therefore, in possession of the traitors of that city. The following table shows the balances now subject to draft in the secession States:

Charleston	[illegible]	Little Rock	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	Dahlonega (mint)	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	N. Orleans (mint)	$389,267
Savannah	[illegible]		
Galveston	[illegible]		[illegible]

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

An Eventful Month—The Present Situation of Affairs—What has been Done, and What it is proposed to Do—The Gulf States Irrevocably Gone—Concessions Useless as well as Disgraceful.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1861.

The infamous Administration of James Buchanan will expire in four weeks from to-day. What events, big with importance, are crowded into this brief space of time! Who can foretell all that may be done between now and the 4th of March? The past ten days have wrought a great change in the condition of the country, for the worse. The situation of affairs to-day may be thus stated:

1st. Six States of the American confederacy have declared themselves out of the Union, viz: South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana, to which may be added Texas.

2d. Those States meet in "National Convention" at Montgomery, Ala., *this day* to form a Provisional Government, elect a President, appoint Ambassadors to be sent to the court of foreign powers, enroll an army to come and borrow money, to levy taxes and imposts, to establish post offices and post roads, and to proclaim those States a sovereign and independent confederacy, and ask to be recognized by the nations as one of the powers of the earth.

3d. The people of Virginia on this day, vote for delegates to a disunion Convention, and to express their wish whether an ordinance of secession shall take effect upon its passage, or shall require ratification by popular vote.

4th. Peace Commissioners from seven slave and eight free States, appointed by their Legislatures and Governors on the invitation of the Virginia Legislature, assemble in Washington this day, for the purpose of bribing the border slave States to remain in the confederacy with the free States. It is possible that Arkansas may be represented in the Convention, as also eight more of the free States. The Pacific States and Kansas will not have time or opportunity to send Commissioners.

5th. Before Congress are two schemes of compromise which attract attention and enlist support, viz: The Crittenden-Powell proposition: This is to establish slavery by constitutional guarantee in the existing territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., and in all that may hereafter be acquired by conquest, purchase and annexation. Also, to allow the traffic and transit of slaves through the Free States, and to recognize them as *property* by the Constitution. The other proposition is known as the Adams-Corwin Compromise, which in substance, proposes to furnish a Constitutional guarantee that the Federal Government shall never hereafter interfere with slavery in the States; to pass an enabling act allowing all our territory south of 36 deg. 30 min. to come into the Union with or without slavery as the white inhabitants may choose, and to amend the fugitive slave law, making it "more efficient," by striking out certain offensive sections, providing for a jury trial, and compensating owners for slaves lost by rescue or violence.

6th. The complete admission of Kansas into the Union as a free State, after a desperate struggle with the slave power, of six years' duration.

7th. The collection of nearly one thousand United States troops, in this city, to insure the inauguration of Lincoln, and to prevent the Capitol and archives from falling into the hands of the rebels, on or before the expiration of the rule of the Old Public Functionary.

8th. The resolution of the Slave States which have not yet seceded, that they will *resist* the Federal Government, if it attempts to "coerce" the rebels in the States which have already seceded, and make common cause with them.

9th. The position taken by the Democratic party in the free States, that the Federal Government shall not be allowed to enforce the laws, collect the revenues, or retake the forts, custom-houses and other Federal property seized by the rebels, on the flimsy pretext that to do so would be "coercing a State."

Such is the present attitude of public affairs on the memorable 4th day of February, 1861. Truly the prospect ahead is dark and gloomy. The conspiracy against the Union possesses gigantic proportions; it overspreads the North as well as the South. The heaviest, deadliest blow which has yet struck the Union, is that delivered by the Democratic party in the free States. The stoutest Union men begin to feel appalled at the dangers that encompass the nation. If the people of the North were a unit, resolutely acting together, the Union would yet be saved, and the people of the seceding States would return to their allegiance like the prodigal son. But, alas! they are divided. The demon of partisanship sways and controls the counsels of the Democracy. Party is placed above country. In the hope of obtaining an advantage over the Republicans, the Democratic leaders have thrust their organization between the rebels and the Republicans, taking sides with the former. They say to the friends of the new Administration, "If you "strike back at the insurgents we will strike "you. If you attempt to enforce obedience "to the Federal laws in the South, we will "open a fire upon your rear. We will wage "war on you at home." The rebels say to the General Government, "Resist our robberies "and rioting if you dare!" The border slave States say, "If you touch them we will assault you." And the Northern Democrats chime in, "Lift your finger against the disunionists, and we shall knock you down; the rebels shall not be coerced into obedience to "Federal law."

But, you ask a Northern Democrat, in amazement—Are you in favor of disunion? He answers you, no. Well sir, how do you propose to save the Union, except by enforcing its laws, and upholding its lawful authority? His ready answer will be: by concessions and compromise. Give the South what is comprised in the Crittenden-Powell propositions—which is saying: Extend slavery over the Territories south of 36:30, and over all we shall hereafter acquire by purchase or robbery, annexation or fillibustering clear down to Cape Horn; recognise slaves as property by the Constitution; give the slave holders the right to take their slaves into the free States and hold them there temporarily—for, say a year at a time, which will enable them to open slave auctions and slave pens in New York and other Northern cities; and also pay the slave dealers for all the fugitives who escape into Canada or run off by connivance with their owners. The Northern Democrat says, "Give the South those little concessions which will present civil war, and save the Union." But there is one serious draw-back to the efficacy of this Democratic specific. *It will not save the Union.* It will not even save the border States. And if that is true, what is the good of your "great concessions?" You have humiliated and disgraced yourself by surrendering vital principle under menace, and have got spit in your face as a coward for your truckling. The Gulf States will not accept any compromise which by any possibility can be granted. They would repel the Crittenden-Powell slave code propositions with scorn and contempt. The leaders who control the States which have seceded have their heads and hearts set on a seperate Confederacy. It is a long cherished idea with them. They believe themselves now on the eve of its realization. *They hate and despise the Union.*

They desire no confederation with the Free States on any terms. They can hardly tolerate the idea of a union with the border Slave States. Within ten days, while the "Peace Commissioners" are gabbling about compromises, seven Cotton and Gulf States will have erected a Federal Government of their own, and proclaimed their national independence. The leaders in these States are Disunionists *per se*. No concessions however great, no compromises however humiliating, no sacrifices of Northern rights can placate them or seduce back into the Union the States they have launched out of it. These men cannot be reclaimed by honied words or glittering bribes. They are irrevocably gone beyond the reach of moral suasion or Union-saving medicine. The North must either make up its mind to acknowledge their independence and make a treaty with them, or compel them to obey the laws, by shutting up their ports, stopping their mails, and recovering the forts. This process vigorously carried out, would in a short time knock the breath out of their Cotton Confederacy and bring the rebels to their senses. But the Border States cannot be retained in the Union by Crittenden's or any other compromise scheme. For this simple reason that they have all declared that the Federal Government shall not be permitted to enforce its laws, and collect the revenues in the seceding States. While demanding the Crittenden slave code concessions as the price of their remaining in the Union a day longer than they can hurry out, they couple with it the impossible condition that the rebels shall not be "coerced," and the Federal laws shall not be enforced in [illegible] States which have seceded. And that is precisely the position the Northern Democrats have taken. I ask, then, in conclusion, in the name of common sense and "all the gods at once," what is the use of granting those great and disgraceful concessions when they will do no particle of good? when they will reclaim no State that has seceded? when they will not retain the border States unless the independence of the Cotton States is granted, and even then, not long, as the prejudices and sympathies of their people are much more with the seceding than with Free States?

Freemen of the North! Save your honor, and cast not your pearls before swine which will trample them under foot and turn again and rend you.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO IN 1832.

The First Steamer to this City—The Cholera—Its Fatality among the Soldiers and Sailors—Gen. Scott and his Men.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM CAPT. WALKER.

BUFFALO, Oct. 30, 1860.

CAPT. R. C. BRISTOL—*Dear Sir:* On my arrival home from New York, a few days since, from our annual meeting, I found your favor of the 3d inst., in which you speak of my former communication, published in the PRESS AND TRIBUNE of your city of the 25th ult., giving an outline of the first voyage made to your city by steamboat in 1832. I am gratified to learn (though not intended at the time for publication) that it was received with so much favor by the older class of inhabitants, and that many of the facts set forth proved interesting, as the main features were entirely new to the majority of the present population.

And now, in compliance with your request, I will enter more fully into detail, as you inform me, many of the leading points and incidents connected with that pioneer voyage, will form a part of the recorded history of Chicago, as kept by the Historical Society. It will afford me much satisfaction if, in any way, I may be able in the least to add anything to the early history of your great city that will be considered worthy of record.

It is interesting at this late date, after the lapse of more than a quarter of a century, to review the past and glean therefrom statistics and data, which, though small in themselves, are nevertheless important, as they serve as connecting links in the chain of events which have a direct bearing upon the extensive commerce of our lakes, as well as the increasing growth and the rapid development of the resources of wealth in your city and State, which have hardly a parallel in history.

It will be borne in mind that at that time but few traces of civilization could be seen, after passing the Straits of Mackinaw; nothing like light houses, or beacon lights, artificial harbors, or but few natural ones, were in existence; no piers, wood or coal yards were established; and not a single village, town, or city in the whole distance—where now all are conspicuous along the western shores of Lake Michigan, showing a strange contrast indeed.

It will also be remembered—as stated in my former communication—that four steamers—the *Henry Clay, Superior, Sheldon Thompson* and *Wm. Penn*—were chartered by the United States Government for the purpose of transporting troops, equipments and provisions to Chicago during the Black Hawk war, but owing to the fearful ravages made by the breaking out of the Asiatic cholera among the troops and crews on board, that two of those boats were compelled to abandon their voyage, proceeding no farther than Fort Gratiot. The disease became so violent and alarming on board the *Henry Clay* that nothing like discipline could be observed—every thing in the way of subordination ceased. As soon as the steamer came to the dock, each man sprang on shore, hoping to escape from a scene so terrifying and appalling. Some fled to the fields, some to the woods, while others lay down in the streets and under the cover of the River bank, where most of them died—unwept and alone.

There were no cases of cholera causing death on board my boat until we passed the Manitou Islands (Lake Michigan). The first person attacked died about four o'clock in the afternoon, some thirty hours before reaching Chicago. As soon as it was ascertained by the surgeon that life was extinct, the deceased was wrapped closely in his blanket, placing within some weights, secured by lashing of small cordage around the ankles, knees, waist and neck, then committed, with but little ceremony to the great deep.

This unpleasant though imperative duty was performed by the Orderly Sergeant, with a few privates, detailed for that purpose. In like manner twelve others, including this same noble Sergeant, who sickened and died in a few hours, were also thrown overboard before the balance of the troops were landed at Chicago.

The sudden and untimely death of this veteran Sergeant, and his committal to a watery grave, caused a deep sensation on board among the soldiers and crew, but which I will not here attempt to describe. The effect produced upon Gen. Scott and the other officers, in witnessing the scene, was too visible to be misunderstood, for the dead soldier had been a very valuable man, and evidently a favorite among the officers and soldiers of the regiment. His whole demeanor was marked by the true characteristics of a soldier—brave, generous and considerate in the discharge of duty, in a degree that did not fail to attract the attention and gain the admiration of all who witnessed his generous and manly bearing, particularly in the trying hour of dissolving nature.

'Tis when disease obstructs the laboring breath,
When the heart sickens and each pulse is death;
Even then, religion will sustain the just,
Grace their last moments, nor forget their dust.

Some very interesting and appropriate memoranda were made by the steward of the boat at the time on one of the leaves of his account book, (which is still in my possession,) by quotations from one of the poets—such as "Sleep, soldier, sleep; thy warfare 's o'er," &c., and others of a similar nature, evincing a degree of feeling and sympathy in common, taking form in words and expressions of sentiment quite befitting the occasion.

On another leaf is a graphic representation of a coffin, made by pen and ink, placed opposite the account on the credit side of one of the volunteer officers, who died after reaching Chicago, with this singular and concise device or inscription written upon the lid of the coffin:

"Account settled by Death.
(Signed) H. BRADLEY, Clerk and Steward,
Steamer Sheldon Thompson,
Chicago, Ill., July 11th, 1832."

There was one singular fact—not one of the officers of the army was attacked by the disease, while on board my boat, with such violence as to result in death, or any of the officers belonging to the boat, though nearly one fourth of the crew fell a prey to the disease on a subsequent trip, while on the passage from Detroit to Buffalo.

We arrived at Chicago (as stated in the former communication) on the evening of the 8th of July, 1832. I sent the yawl boat on shore soon after with Gen. Scott and a number of the volunteer officers who accompanied him on his expedition against the hostile tribes, who, with Black Hawk, had committed many depredations, (though not without provocation,) compelling the whites to abandon their homes in the country, and flee to Chicago, taking refuge in the Fort for the time being. Before landing the troops next morning, we were under the painful necessity of committing three more to the deep who died during the night, making in all sixteen, who were thus consigned to a watery grave. These three were anchored to the bottom in two and a half fathoms, the water being so clear that their forms could be plainly seen from our decks. This unwelcome sight created such excitement,—working upon the superstitious fears of some of the crew—that prudence dictated that we weigh anchor and move a distance sufficient to shut from sight a scene which seemed to haunt the imagination and influence the mind with thoughts of some portentous evil.

In the course of the day and night following, eighteen others died and were interred not far from the spot where the American Temperance House has since been erected. The earth that was removed to cover one, made a grave to receive the next that died. All were buried without coffins or shrouds, except their blankets, which served for a winding sheet—there left, as it were, without remembrance or a stone to mark their resting place.

No muffled drum or funeral dirge
As the corse to the grave we hurried—
No booming cannon's solemn roar
O'er the graves of the brave, there buried.

During the four days we remained at Chicago, fifty-four more died, making an aggregate of eighty-eight who paid the debt of nature. The scene of horror occasioned by this singular disease, (then so little known to medical science), it would be difficult for any pen to describe, or heart to conceive, or tongue to adequately tell. Death in any form, even in its mildest aspect, is an unpleasant spectacle to behold; much more, when we witness a disease preying upon the vitals, tearing the strong man asunder, relaxing and contracting the chords and tendons and drinking up the life's blood, hideous sight to contemplate, caused by that mysterious, wonder-working change, which so soon defaces the beauty and breaks in pieces, (without regard to age, sex or condition,) this living creation—this monument of Divine wisdom—forcing it to yield to the Omnipotent Power of the destroyer; causing the mind and the imagination to shrink back with wonder and awe, as it looks and ponders upon a scene so incomprehensible.

On approaching Chicago, I found quite a fleet of sail vessels at anchor in the offing, where we also came to, near them. As soon as it was ascertained that cholera was on board, no time was lost in communicating from one vessel to the other the intelligence, which induced them to weigh anchor at once, and stand out to sea, hoping to escape the pestilence, which at that time was considered contagious. In the morning some of them were nearly lost in the distance, though in the course of the day, they mostly returned and re-anchored near by, in hailing distance. Among this fleet were some vessels belonging to Oliver Newberry, Esq., of Detroit, that were employed in transporting provisions and stores for the Government to that port.

[To be continued.]

Aid for Kansas.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NORTHFIELD, Rice Co., Minn., Jan. 30, 1861.

Early in the present month a movement was set on foot in this place to aid the starving people of Kansas. A public meeting was held, and addressed by Hon. J. W. North, a Committee appointed, and subscriptions—in cash and wheat—taken on the spot, amounting to nearly $100. By subsequent efforts this was increased in this and adjoining towns to the following sums, and forwarded to the proper quarter in Kansas:

Northfield	$171.77
Castle Rock	41.25
Greenvale	41.08
Waterford	24.50
Total	$278.60

Considering that six years ago this whole region was an unbroken prairie, and that we have since then removed here, passed through the "crisis" of 1857-8-9, and have just begun to see daylight amid the trials and hardships of a pioneer life, we hope it will be thought that we have tried to do our part manfully and without shirking. Much of the amount collected was subscribed in wheat, which was sold and transmitted in cash.

Yours, &c., LENOX.

The Commissioners to Washington.

Remarks of Messrs. Marshall and Oglesby in the Senate on the adoption of the Resolutions authorizing the Governor to appoint Commissioners.

MR. MARSHALL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Speaker: I had not proposed to speak on this subject. I had supposed that the report of the minority of the gentlemen composing the committee would be all the argument necessary upon the other side of this question; and the gentlemen would not insist upon continuing the debate. But, sir, I am constrained to say that I am grieved—as grief is the order of the day—I am grieved at the charges of the want of patriotism, and at the criminations which fall so freely from the lips of the gentlemen on the other side. It seems to me that in this hour of our country's danger, as I belive it is, it is not best that such charges should be so freely thrown out in this chamber, or any where else. I trust, Mr. Speaker, that we all love our country. I trust that Senators who are so ready with their accusations against us love this country as we, who have been taking those accusations so tamely, all along have averred and declared that we love it—love it as it is—love it as our fathers made it—love it because we think that it gives us the right to be free men.

And, sir, what have we done? We have but exercised the right of free men in voting our choice for President of the United States. For that act the fabric of our government is threatened to be overturned, and on this floor and elsewhere we are taunted with want of patriotism, because we do not at once succumb—knuckle down, and fall upon our faces before the men who come to us upon such provocation as that, with threats of this kind.

Mr. Speaker: If this Union is to be held together—if this government is to be preserved—it is not to be done by our being ready to take up with any proposition that may be offered—not by being ready to yield to any terms that may be demanded. Sir, if you yield to any terms—if you put yourself upon that footing, and declare to the world you will yield to any demands that may be made by our southern brethren, (let me call them brethren, for I hope they are yet to be our brethren,) you will never be done with yielding, you will never preserve this Union by so yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I cherish the Union as dearly as any man in this chamber, for I have as much reason to love it as any other man. I was born and reared in the other—the Southern Confederacy. Every human being, so far as I know, except my own children, in whose veins runs common blood with my own, lives in that section. I yield to no man in my love for the Union—there is something dearer than even peace—it is *manhood*—(applause checked by the Speaker)—it is principle. *Sir, I believe that the preservation of this government as a government depends upon our exhibiting firmness in this crisis*—not stubbornness—not entire absence of conciliatory feelings—not stolidity;—but firmness tempered with conciliation. No man—no country ever gained anything by exhibiting a truckling weakness. I confess, sir, that I hope but little from this Virginia conference. I confess that I fear it will amount to nothing. Why, sir, because the commissioners so far as I know, who have been appointed from Southern States, will go to that conference demanding terms that cannot be conceded. Mr. Speaker, *the Democratic party suffered itself to be broken up at Charleston and Baltimore because it would not accept a proposition equivalent to this Crittenden proposition.* They stood upon principle there, and believing that it is best for all and best for the country ever to stand by principle, I think we ought not to yield it now.

Upon this point of the political complexion of the gentlemen who are to compose this commission, I would that gentlemen could be accomodated; I would that their demand could be complied with; I would to God that I could believe that my country was safe in complying with that demand. But, sir, I cannot consent to entrust gentlemen with so high a power—for it is a high power though extra-constitutional—who have declared by every means they could employ—who have announced through a State Convention and in every other possible way, that they are ready to concede anything whatever that is asked. I do not believe that this is the way to preserve this Government. I do not believe that this is the way to preserve our liberties. I do not believe that by any such policy we will be enabled to hand down to our posterity the precious boon which we have received from our ancestors. I need not go into detail about this matter, nor elaborate it further. But that is, in short, the reason why I do not wish those gentlemen to go upon this commission. I say it in all frankness. I say it, harsh and uncourteous as the proposition seems to be—I say it in all candor and frankness—I do not wish gentlemen to represent me in that convention who have already declared that they are willing to take up with any proposition that may be made.

MR. OGLESBY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Oglesby addressed the Senate at length, and in a patriotic strain, upon the subject. We make room for the following passages:

I tell you there is something in the idea of integrity of principle—if I may use the forcible language of the Senator from Coles (Mr. Marshall), there is something in manhood. We who compose the party that for the time has been victorious in this State, entered into the contest with our gallant and noble leader at our head, and fought it victoriously through—believing then and believing now that we were fighting for the sacred principles underlying this government of ours; shall we now, after having gone through this contest, for a mere banter, a threat, from the Southern States that they will break up the Union, pull down the fair fabric of our government, tear the national flag into shreds, and trail the stars and stripes in the dust? Shall we, to conciliate these mad men, who yield nothing and demand everything, who manifest no love of country, no feelings of devotion to the past, who spit upon the Constitution and the laws; shall we abandon our position as men, and follow them, in their mad career, to take all that we hold dear to us and sacred to liberty by a storm. [Applause.]

I love the Union; I cherish the memory of the men who formed the Union; I love the character of the man who loves the Union; I know no love higher than the love of the Union, politically speaking. Every hope I have, every hope which ought to animate every member upon this floor, is centered in the continuance of the Union. The blessings of liberty are secured in our Constitution and Union. We all love and are strongly *for* the Union. But as God is my judge, *I will not lay down my manhood or my cherished principles and crouch to save the Union.* Sir, this is the motive by which we are actuated and controlled. *We desire to preserve Constitutional liberty.* That is the basis of our devotion to the Union, and in that spirit of devotion to Constitutional liberty, I ask you, gentlemen of the opposition, without any further grumbling or complaining, to trust to us the appointment of this commission, and see whether, in a true spirit of devotion to the country, this dominant party in the State of Illinois, and in all the Northern States, cannot agree with the Southern States upon a plan which will save the Union and prevent the effusion of blood. Bloodshed, sir, in connection with civil war, has more terror for me than any other calamity which has beset the progress of mankind since the dawn of day. Yet, sir, this Republican party has a mission before it. If we should earn and retain the respect of mankind and retain our own self-respect as a party; if, as a party, we expect to obtain the favorable consideration of the world everywhere, *it is due to ourselves that we stand by our principles, never forsaking them nor trampling them in the dust for mere threats, or mere petty considerations.* Sir, if I ever should be placed in a position—and mark what I say, for I speak after deliberation—where I had to sacrifice my party or my country, I would not hesitate one minute—not for one second—as to what would be my duty. I know that I am attached to party as much as most men are, or can be. I believe it was a characteristic of the remnant of the old Whigs, that they were so attached to their party, even after victory had fled forever from their banners, that they stood around its lifeless corpse until even its smell had departed. [Laughter.] I joined the Republican party because I believed it to be right. I fought for it because I believed it to be right. I am attached to it now more than ever. Yet, I would be among the first led on by older and wiser heads than my own, to [illegible] party [illegible] country. But, sir, *who have nothing before them but the love of self and the negro, shall never drive me from my principles,* or make me forget, while I have time to consider it, the weight of my own action and the dignity of my position. * * *

One more remark before I sit down. I should be glad, sir, if there was a complete spirit of Union among us here in Illinois, for I see trouble ahead as clearly as I see the light of the chandelier before me. I see the dark clouds of civil war gathering upon our political horizon. I see trouble approach without the hope of escape, in a form which I am compelled to construe nothing less than the form of war. Mars himself, with his battle-axe drawn, stands ready to strike down the goddess of liberty. It would afford me satisfaction in this hour of trouble if I could, walking with my eyes open, believe that we had to-day a united sentiment in the State of Illinois in favor of the Government and a determination to stand by the Union to the last. I should be glad if there was no spirit of disunion here. And remember what I now say, if we do come to strike for the Union regardless of party; if the time shall arrive, when we are to strike hard blows with the drawn sword for the Union, I hope there may be found no man in the State of Illinois, in that hour of calamity—which I shall do as much as any living mortal to avert—who will forget his loyalty to the Constitution and the Union. If we shall be driven to that melancholy extremity—if the mad ravings of extreme Southern men shall drive us to this necessity—I shall be happy to feel sure that there will be no division among the sons of the Prairie State—that Douglas men, Bell-Everett men, Breckinridge men, and the followers of the noble Lincoln will stand together as one man to fight, not for Douglas, not for Lincoln, not for platforms or dogmas of parties, but all differences merged into one common cause, we shall all strike together for the Union. I will be happy when I can be assured that that hour has come when all the sons of Illinois vie with each other in devotion to the Union; but I do not realize that feeling to-day.

The Commercial Arrangements of South Carolina.

The Collector at Charleston finds business at that port difficult and embarrassing, and applies to the State Department of that independent power, South Carolina, for its views. Secretary A. G. Magrath replies, that as Federal Government may intefere, it is proper to consider what course of conduct should be adopted. The difficulties must be, he says, with vessels of three kinds—those owned by Foreign Powers, or those owned by States in the Union, and by the States out of the Union. With regard to the first class, no difficulty can be foreseen, as the principles of public law, as recognized at Washington on this point are plain. All treaties with the United States recognize those laws under those treaties as binding upon all the States. The political independence of each State has not been denied, except by those States which have sought to maintain their despotism. The adoption of the Constitution of the United States succeeded the recognition of the independence of the several States named in the Treaty of Peace. The Constitution itself was an experiment.

The Secretary contends that the States were so constituted that they could withdraw from the Confederacy and set up for themselves, repudiating their agent at Washington. The seceding States have an organized Government, recognized by the Constitution of the United States, the authority of which is paramount, for all purposes of internal government, to that Constitution—the functions of which State cannot be accomplished by the Federal Government. If a State was not free to secede, it lost its freedom by entering into the Confederacy to secure a more perfect freedom. The Secretary then claims the right of South Carolina to recognition from Foreign Powers, on the ground of its complete independence. The next point is the difficulty with the Federal Government, as it may not acknowledge this assumed independence. South Carolina clearly has a government, if not *de jure* at least *de facto*.

It is regarded as fortunate, that with regard to Governments of this description, the late Secretary of the United States, as well as the present one, recently the Attorney-General, have given a construction of the law of nations in a case that may be deemed similar. He then cites the case of Peru, where it was decided that the *de facto* Government was to be respected and obeyed. Vessels of the United States had a right to be protected when they obeyed the regulations existing in the port they entered, &c. The six propositions respecting Peru, of Attorney-General Black, are then cited. The conclusion, *therefore*, is that the United States will recognise any foreign vessels entering or going out of the port of Charleston. He adds, with this supposition, therefore, which a decent and proper regard for the Government of the United States forbids to be questioned, until that Government shall assume the responsibility of doing so itself, it will be convenient easily to dispose of each case which may arise.

It will be sufficient to notify the parties in all cases, that the State of South Carolina is not a part of the United States; that the revenue laws of the United States are not of force within the limits of this State; that all commercial regulations at this port are of force by the authority only of the State of South Carolina; and that no interference will be permitted by the Government of the United States with such regulations as the State of South Carolina has provided; nor will the authority of the Government of the United States be permitted to be exercised within the limits of the State.

You will thereupon proceed to discharge your duties as provided in the Ordinance of the Convention; and if it should happen that after such explanation, in any case, other questions may arise than such as are provided for in this note, you will make a particular report to this department. Whatever may be the ability of a Foreign Power to secure for its vessels adequate protection, the authorities of this State will regard the attempt of the Government of the United States to interfere with the vessel of a friendly Power upon the waters over which the jurisdiction of the State extends, in the same light as if the attempt were made upon a vessel belonging to this State.

The next class of vessels are those of the United States. If that Government prohibits them from traffic with South Carolina, there can be no objection. The best class of vessels is those of seceded States. The high seas are the common property of nations, and if a compliance with certain laws is impossible, how can there be any punishment awarded. Even upon the narrowest and most technical ground, an attempt to forfeit a vessel because of her non-compliance with the provisions of the laws of the United States, would, before any impartial tribunal or enlightened judge, be summarily dismissed. Nor would the renewal of the attempt to enforce such condemnation or forfeiture, be regarded otherwise than the exhibition of a tyrannical will, stripped of the power to make its attempted exercise even respectable.

The instructions, after endeavoring to show the Federal Government that it would destroy peace to interfere with these views by force, conclude by saying should the Government of the United States, in relation to foreign vessels, change the rule which it has declared applicable to its own vessels, it will be for that Government to explain to foreign nations the reasons which have induced, at this time, that change. And it will be for such foreign nations to determine how far such reasons are satisfactory.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

Effects of Secession in Florida.

A gentleman who arrived recently from Florida has called at the *Times* office, and furnished us with some interesting items of news. He corroborates the accounts that we have from time to time published in regard to public opinion at the South. Secession in Florida was not effected by the vote of the people; on the contrary, every effort was made to prevent an honest vote being taken. The Legislature, which directed that a Convention should be chosen, allowed five days to intervene between the notice and the election. The consequence was that the country people, who were opposed to secession, had no opportunity to vote, and the people of the towns had it all their own way. No one in Florida entertains a doubt that a majority of property-holders are Union and conservative; for a proposition made in the Convention to allow only property-holders to vote was not entertained for a moment. The Secessionists of Florida are those who have everything to gain and nothing to lose; and, for the present, they rule supreme. As an instance of the spirit that prevails, it is related that a Floridian, within the last month, entered the store of a Northern man and stabbed him four times, without any provocation whatever. Rushing out into the street, with the dripping weapon in his hand, he shouted. "This is the blood of a G—d d—n Yankee; let us serve them all so!" For this brutal murder, the perpetrator was elected to the Florida Convention. Our informant though himself an owner of negroes, and an advocate of the institution of Slavery, was twice fired at for wearing a Union cockade. A man in Florida who openly professes loyalty to the Union is called an Abolitionist, and is lucky if he escapes being lynched.

The legitimate effects of secession have already made their appearance in Florida. Poor people are beginning to feel hungry. Pork is $30 a barrel, flour $13, corn $1.75, and oats $1. Establishments which a few weeks ago had eight clerks, have now only one. Small towns which were thriving have been suddenly checked in their growth, and have a desolate appearance. All who can are making preparations to come North. Of course no Northern born people will willingly remain at the South after secession, for loyalty is still to them a moral obligation and a word of some meaning. But there is nothing singular in the fact that every one, with any property to save, should be eager to reach some place where life and property can be secured to them. In Florida, proprietors have already been taxed $14 per head for their negro property, and negroes which sold for $1,100 each six months ago would not now fetch $500. When our informant left, there was nothing in the State Treasury; and there is every probability that secession will ultimately throw Florida back into a wilderness, and make the State a suitable domain for Seminoles and Camanches.—*N. Y. Times.*

Military Oath of Fealty.

The following is the oath which the militia of the District of Columbia are required to take, under the act proposed by Hon. Mr. Stanton of Ohio:

I (A. B.) do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will bear true and faithful allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all enemies and opposers whosoever, and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of war.

☞ A Good hearted old Republican yeoman of Illinois, having imbibed the foolish notion that attempts are to be made upon Mr. Lincoln's life—by poison or otherwise—recently walked a long distance for the purpose of uttering his solemn warning. Arriving in the presence-chamber of Republican royalty, he became abashed and forgot his errand. He was turning to leave, when a sudden inspiration struck him, and he said quickly, "I won't leave till I tell ye, sir! Just mark my words!"

Senator Trumbull on Compromises.

[From the Washington Globe's Senate Report.]

Mr. TRUMBULL.—Mr. President, I desire to present the remonstrance of Murry Nelson and one hundred and sixty-three others, citizens of Chicago, Illinois, who express themselves as being in favor of the Constitution and laws as they are, and against any concessions to the people of the South while arrayed in rebellion against the Union and the laws; but in favor of hearing their grievances after they shall have returned to their allegiance, and redressing them so far as may be in their power. This remonstrance is signed, as I said, by over one hundred and sixty citizens of Chicago, and takes the same view which I am glad to hear that the Senator from Virginia takes, that the Constitution is good enough. I believe, sir, that the Constitution is good enough; and the difficulty is, that we do not live up to the Constitution; that there is rebellion against it. I think our first duty, and the first duty of the Senator from Pennsylvania, if he wants to preserve this Union, is to defend the Constitution and laws as they are. It is not by making concessions to men who ask no concessions, but spurn them; who say they want nothing to do with the Union; who stand with arms in their hands; who fire into your vessels; who capture your soldiers; who seize your property; who rob your Treasury that you are to have peace; and if this country has received a shock from which it will not recover in generations, it is because of a craven spirit on the part of this great Government. Let it put itself in a position to be respected and obeyed, and it will have the respect of the world and the obedience of its citizens.

I am also charged with the presentation of another petition from John Van Cleve, William Cliffe, and N. Hawley, citizens of the United States, who were appointed, at a meeting of the Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to memorialize Congress, which they have done, setting forth various grievance to which members of that religious persuasion have been subjected; and among other things, they state that a conference of their Church in Texas, presided over by a bishop, was broken up by a mob on the Lord's day, and that a gentleman by the name of Anthony Bewley, was hung at Fort Worth, "his only crime being his connection with our church as one of its ministers." They go on to ask that, in any compromise which may be made for the preservation of the Union, it may be adopted, as a part of the basis of such compromise, that no person shall be proscribed for his religious opinions; and that when violent persecutions for opinion's sake shall be practiced, the person or persons so offending shall be punished; and they ask that their rights may be protected, as well as the rights of the Church which they represent. They ask simply for toleration and protection throughout the United States. I move that these petitions lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Affairs in New Orleans.

[From the New Orleans True Delta.]

Everything in this city appears to be in rapid progress toward a war establishment. Trade is at a stand still; the importation of merchandise has almost wholly ceased; the warehouses of the Federal Government are everywhere literally glutted with bonded goods; the banks are remorselessly curtailing their discounts; ordinary creditors are endeavoring by all means short of legal pressure to lessen the liabilities of their debtors; stores and manufactories, traders and mechanics are diminishing their expenses by the discharge of hands, and, save the office-holders, an influential, wealthy, and important body, electorally considered, everybody looks dubious and bewildered, not knowing what to expect or what may happen. The proceedings at Baton Rouge will take no one by surprise. The Legislature is engaged in spending money profusely, and the Convention is engaged in laying down a broad foundation for the erection of a monstrous superstructure of debt. The Governor, who doubtless knows what he says, assures the public that the resources of the State are, if not inexhaustible, in a most flourishing condition; that there is a surplus in the treasury; that certain trust funds of considerable amount may be used, like bread in a cheap restaurant, at discretion; that everybody is well off, happy and independent; that railroads upon which the people have generously expended or squandered millions are not only prosperous, but affluent, although the sixty day notes of one of the largest of them, in sums of ten dollars (for labor) and upwards, are to be met with everywhere. From the facts, as they appear to men far removed from the flowery paths of official elevation, one would conclude that the fortunate possessors of distinguished places either saw the same thing through a very different medium, or were themselves so far removed from the common track of ordinary mortality as not to put political observation alongside of common sense practical views; otherwise we cannot believe any chief magistrate would fall into the error—for error we prefer to regard it—of ignoring the true state of things now existing in this community.

Southern Reconstructionists.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* thus bears witness to the fact that many persons who have joined in the secession movement, only regard it as the first step toward a reconstruction of the Union. The writer says:

I am glad to see that you have opened your batteries upon the reconstructionists. They are thick in Georgia, and I can name you a dozen loud-mouthed South Carolina secessionists who belong to the same category. Perhaps I had not better say that some of them are Congressmen, loth to give up "the fascinating winters in Washington," for then I might be telling the truth, which is occasionally disagreeable. But it will do no harm to pour hot shot into them. The cause of Southern independence is probably worth the sacrifice of the dearest wishes of the most hypocritical member of Congress that ever walked the Palmetto soil.

The Charleston *Courier* of January 28th contains the following:

It is estimated that the election of Lincoln to the Presidency has already cost the North four hundred and eighty millions of dollars.

The Cotton Battery a Failure.

The Philadelphia *Press'* correspondent at Charleston says:

The cotton battery is said to be a failure, which, I presume, will account for the no small denying all knowledge of it. When it was nearly completed some one discovered that it *could not float*. I saw this extraordinary work of art, and can vouch for its existence; and although the *Mercury's* correspondent at Washington seems to have been ignorant of its whereabouts, the *Mercury's* editor was thoroughly posted, and *was silent.*

Clerical Life in South Carolina.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 31st ult. says:

A serious affray occurred near Walterboro' on Saturday last. It seems that Rev. Lewis Parker met near his place Mr. Jacob Crosby, (both were on horseback,) between whom angry words passed. It is stated that Crosby called Parker a hog-thief, whereupon Parker struck Crosby with his stick; they then dismounted, and Crosby made at Parker with a part of a fence rail. James B. Parker, a son of the former, coming up just then, stepped in between them to save his father, when Crosby struck him with a rail; a scuffle ensued, during which Crosby was badly cut by James Parker. Crosby, after receiving the wounds, retired, and the two Parkers came on to Walterboro. When within a quarter of a mile of the town, Crosby advanced with a double-barrelled gun, one barrel of which, charged with duck shot, he fired upon James Parker, and advanced with the other upon Lewis Parker, who escaped by taking the swamp. James Parker received wounds in the right arm, leg and side. It is thought some of the shot penetrated the liver, which will likely prove fatal. We have not heard whether Crosby's wounds are dangerous. He was cut from the mouth to the ear, and on the temple.

Details of the Virginia Election.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—At the election for delegates to the State Convention to-day, two Unionists and one secessionist were elected from this city.

In the following counties the Union ticket is elected:

Henrico County.
Chesterfield County.
Dinwiddie County.
Prince George County.
Greensville County.
Surrey County.
Alexandria County.
Petersburg County.
Norfolk County.
Portsmouth County.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4—*Midnight.*—Charlotte County has gone for secession, and Amelia and Nottaway Counties have probably gone the same way.

In Augusta County three Unionists are elected. In Campbell County two Unionists are elected. The Unionists have carried Henrico County.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5—1 o'clock A. M.—Pittsylvania, Halifax and Lunenburg Counties have gone for the Union.

The vote is generally in favor of a reference of the action of the Convention to the people for their ratification or rejection.

WESTERN MATTERS.

HEAVY HOGS.—On Monday, John G. Erwin & Co. shipped eighty-five of the largest and finest dressed hogs, to Albany or Boston, that they have been able to select in this market. Their average weight was three hundred and eighty pounds, and two of them weighed six hundred and seven pounds each.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—The residence of D. H. Valkenburgh, in the village of Mischicott, Manitowoc county, was entirely consumed by fire on Wednesday morning. We have not the particulars, but learn that the fire originated in one of the chimneys, and that Mr. Valkenburgh saved most of his furniture. The building must have cost $800 or $1,000.

AMBOY, LANSING & TRAVERSE BAY RAILROAD.—We were favored with a call last week from Mr. P. W. Norris, the Vice President of that portion of the Company of the above line of railroad south of the Michigan State line. Mr. N. speaks very favorably of the work and its progress in Ohio. There are now some fifteen miles graded and twenty miles more in a good state of forwardness, in view of connecting Greenville, Darke county, with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad at as early a period as possible.—*Hillsdale Standard, Feb. 3.*

MURDER IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.—A man named John Alsman stabbed Henry Land, on Thursday morning, near Carlisle, Indiana, killing him instantly. On the day of the occurrence, the parties had been attending the trial of a case of bastardy, in which the deceased had to testify against a female relative of Alsman. An altercation afterwards ensued between the parties, when Alsman stabbed Land twice in the neck, with the above result.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Courier.*

THE BOONE COUNTY BANK FRAUD.—Joseph F. Sweet, who was arrested some weeks since on a charge of having been implicated in the Boone County Bank frauds, and discharged because of informality in the warrant of arrest, [illegible] in New York city [illegible]. In the interval, the grand jury of Boone Co. has indicted him for forgery, and a requisition for his return to Indiana having been received there from the Governor of this State, will be sent here.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Courier.*

LUMBER.—If teams loaded with lumber is any indication of prosperity, we should judge that our neighbors at Chesanning and St. Charles must be prospering finely, as there is any amount of lumber, now-a-days, passes through this place to different portions of the State from these localities.—*Owosso American, Feb. 2.*

DEEP SNOW.—The month of February was ushered in on Friday last by a heavy fall of snow, which seriously retards the operations of our lumbermen in the woods. The snow is reported to be three feet in depth on the Chippewa and Pine rivers. In this immediate vicinity it is deeper than ever known before "by the oldest inhabitant"—being about two feet on the level. Fears are entertained by many that we shall have a real freshet in the spring.—*Saginaw Republican, Feb. 4.*

A HEAVY FALL OF SNOW.—Over a foot of snow fell in this vicinity yesterday. It would seem that we are to have no end to snow this winter. It is now over two months that we have had continual and uninterrupted sleighing.—*St. Johns Democrat, Feb. 2.*

AN ARTILLERY COMPANY IN ST. JOHNS.—We learn that an artillery company is in process of formation in this village. Some forty names are already enrolled.—*St. Johns Democrat, Feb. 2.*

LUMBERING IN WASHTENAW.—The sleighing is taken advantage of for marketing timber. Over 750,000 feet of lumber in log has been taken at Follett's saw mill, and over 1,000,000 feet contracted for. It is principally oak and whitewood. This, for so old a section of country, is doing handsomely. The prices are $4 for oak, and $7 for whitewood. Hening is doing a staving business in the line of stave bolts. He has already taken in between six and seven hundred cords. They are worth $3 per oak, and $2.50 for elm.—*Ypsilanti Herald.*

PORT SANILAC ITEMS.—There are but comparatively few shingles brought into Port Sanilac this winter, probably not over one-fourth the amount usually purchased by dealers at this point have made their appearance here the present season thus far. The stave trade has not opened at this point yet, though we learn that there are a good many oak staves already got out a few miles west of the village. We understand that Fish Company No. 1, the most extensive fish company along this shore south of Saginaw Bay, have already contracted the produce of their nets the coming season to parties in Cleveland, at fair prices, to be delivered fresh. They are now building and filling a large ice house for their own accommodation. The fish are to be packed in ice in large boxes and shipped by steamer.—*Sanilac Jeffersonian.*

ICE AND SNOW.—The snow is nearly three feet deep. We have had uninterrupted sleighing ever since the 25th of November. The first ice of the season formed in Grand Traverse Bay on the night of the 21st, (Monday last.) A north wind would break it up in an hour.—*Grand Traverse Herald.*

PERSONAL.

Hon. James Knox, of Knoxville, in this State, who has been absent in Europe for nearly two years past, returned to his home on Saturday last. He is in good health, and the object of his visit to Europe—the restoration of his sight—has been successful. His friends and neighbors extend him a hearty welcome home.

—Hon. Allen Ayrault, a successful merchant and distinguished politician, of Geneseo, N.Y., died at his home on Monday morning last.

—Private advices from England say that George Francis Train, (known as Young America Train,) and successful proprietor of trainways in Europe, in connection with Mark Lemon (*Punch* Lemon), Judge Haliburton ("Sam Slick") and others, has got up an associated company, with a capital of $3,000,000, for the purpose of building a mammoth "American Hotel" in London. They have possession of three acres of ground in the Strand, and are going ahead in real Yankee style.

—Rev. Zebulon Butler, D. D., died at Port Gibson, Miss., on the 23d of December last. He was the grandson of Col. Zebulon Butler, who led the little band of patriots in the disastrous conflict and bloody massacre in the Valley of Wyoming, July 3d, 1778.

—The New York *Tribune* says the only perfectly sane and patriotic speech made in the recent New York Democratic Convention was by Hon. Geo W. Clinton of Buffalo. The Convention of course warmly manifested their disapproval of what he said. Judge Clinton is a son of the late Gov. DeWitt Clinton, with much of the intellectual capacity and patriotism of his father.

—Capt. Sam Whitney, late of the steamer *Marion*, running between New York and Charleston, and who was discharged from his command by the owners—Spofford, Tileston & Co., of New York—because he refused to haul down the American flag and run up the Serpent, lectured before the Library Association of Cleveland last night. His subject was the Arctic Region, with which he is familiar, having accompanied Capt. Hartstein in his search for Dr. Kane.

WE ARE NOW SELLING DOLLAR QUALITY
French Merinos
AT FIFTY CENTS.
Two Dollar Velours at One Dollar.
Superb Valentias for Fifty Cents.
English Wove Valentias for One Shilling.
Heavy De Beges for Six Pence.
Bes. Shilling Prints for Eight Cts.

WINTER DRESS GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
At Incredible Prices and without regard to cost or value.
We have a few elegant Paris Silks that will be sold for half price. Silks at Three Shillings, worth Six. Rich High Lustred Silks for Fifty Cents. Silks of every description at INCREDIBLE PRICES.
Extraordinary Bargains in
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
We have just received a choice lot of
BALMORAL SKATING SKIRTS,
Entirely different from any to be had in this city, and a complete assortment of EXTRA QUALITY
Hoop Skirts,
Made to our order, and much superior to any ever before offered in Chicago.
W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake street.

SENSIBLE!
These Hand Knit
WORSTED GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE CLIMATE
And the Holidays.
Manufactured and sold by
ADDISON GRAVES,
73 Lake Street 73.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!!
RICHARDS' IRON CORN SHELLER,
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD!
Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.
PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.
Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. C. RICHARDS,
BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL.
Office and Manufactory at Letz & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 84 Franklin street.

REMOVAL—THE
Michigan Southern and
Northern INDIANA R. R. CO.,
Will remove their General Freight and Passenger Office from 52 Dearborn street to
56 Clark Street,
(Under the Sherman House,) on Tuesday, February 5th.
GEO. M. GRAY, Agent.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.
JAMES McCAMMON,
Canal Street, bet. Madison and Washington Sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Wood Mouldings, Door Jambs and Architraves of any desired pattern, Circular Mouldings, Sash, Blinds, Wood Turning in all its branches, Scroll sawing and Cornice Brackets, a variety of patterns; Octagon and four sided Balusters and Newels on hand and made to order; stair Railing and Brackets, Planing and Matching and Sawing done to order in the best manner at the shortest notice; Fence Pickets. Particular attention given to filling orders from the country for any and all of the above descriptions of work. Bills for Rough and Dressed Lumber filled with dispatch, and shipped at the lowest market price. Your attention is invited before purchasing elsewhere. My motto is "Good work and low prices win."
Agent for WM. B. HILL'S justly celebrated
GOVERNING VALVES,
For Steam Engines, warranted to regulate the motion of the engine perfectly under any and all circumstances. Send for Circulars.
Post Office Box 4252.

A CARD.—The subscriber having
dissolved all business connection with JAMES M. [illegible], returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the late firm, he will continue the business at the
OLD STAND,
Canal Street, bet. Madison and Washington Sts.,
AND HOPES BY HIS
Long Experience,
And by strict personal attention to the wants of his customers to merit a share of the public patronage [illegible] "Good work and low prices" [illegible]
Chicago, Jan. [illegible] JAMES McCAMMON.
The attention of builders and others about to erect houses is [illegible] invited before purchasing elsewhere. Country orders promptly attended to.
Post Office Box [illegible]

IMPORTANT.—Look in at
[illegible] RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago.
[illegible]

WINTER & SPRING TRADE.
Having completed the Removal of our
Dry Goods Jobbing Department
TO NOS. 74 AND 76 LAKE STREET,
We are now making additions of
FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS
And invite buyers to examine the same. It is our aim to meet the views of
CLOSE CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers.

BUY THE GENUINE
Lubin's Extracts,
Lubin's Pomades,
Lubin's Hair Oil,
Lubin's Cosmetic,
Lubin's Rose Powder,
Lubin's Rice Powder,
Lubin's Pearl White,
Lubin's Lavender,
Lubin's Rouge,
Lubin's Pastiles,
Lubin's Soaps.
The best variety of Fine Toilet Goods west of New York.
J. H. REED & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake street.

STANTON'S,
No. 48 — Clark Street, — No. 48
NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE.
FAMILY GROCERIES
UNEXCELLED IN
QUALITY AND VARIETY.
SOLE AGENT FOR
Amelung's Celebrated Boneless
HAMS,
Westphalia Cure, Superior Quality and Flavor.
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
IN CANS,
SWEET CORN, TOMATOES,
GREEN PEAS, LIMA BEANS,
MUSHROOMS, FRESH PEACHES,
RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES,
PINE APPLES, OLIVES.
FISH, IN CANS.
FRESH SALMON, LOBSTERS,
TURTLE SOUP, [illegible]

J. B. SHAY'S
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE,
Commencing Monday, January [illegible]
FOR TWENTY DAYS ONLY,
His Mammoth Stock of
DRY GOODS
AT PANIC PRICES,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING STOCK.
Nos. 163 and 165 Lake Street,
AND
38 LA SALLE STREET.

REMOVAL.
We are now removing our stock of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C.,
From the store occupied by us at
73 Lake Street, Up-Stairs,
To the Large and Commodious Sales Rooms
NOS. 74 & 76 LAKE STREET,
Where we shall be happy to see our old friends and the trade generally. With increased facilities, we shall, as usual, offer special inducements to
Cash and Short Time Prompt Paying Buyers.
BOWEN BROTHERS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
SUPPLIED WITH
BLANK BOOKS,
ENVELOPES
AND
WRITING PAPERS,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
F. MUNSON,
Blank Book Manufacturer,
140 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

WALL PAPERS.
No. 91 ....Randolph Street....
F. E. RIGBY.

MALT!
BARLEY MALT!
A STOCK OF
PRIME BARLEY MALT
For Brewers' and Distillers' Use,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
AND
ORDERS PROMPLY FILLED.
ALSO,
SUPERIOR YEAST MALT
IN BARRELS.
ADDRESS, J. S. [illegible]
12 South Water Street, Chicago.

THE GREAT FIRE
MILWAUKEE.
$300,000 Saved in Herring's Safes.
MILWAUKEE, [illegible]
MR. LANSING BONNELL, Agent for Herring's [illegible]
DEAR SIR:—In the recent fire which [illegible] Milwaukee City Offices [illegible] our large one in the City [illegible] fourth story, and a smaller one [illegible] sioner's room, in third story.
We are happy to say, notwithstanding [illegible] so great a distance, and were subjected to [illegible] intense heat [illegible] the books and papers were in a [illegible] preservation. The only injury received [illegible] of the leather binding of the books [illegible]
We think, if the reputation of [illegible] not fully established before this fire, this [illegible] be satisfied that they are what they [illegible] "FIRE PROOF."
The casters on one, and the plates on [illegible] melted off.
FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN,
NELSON WEBSTER, President Board [illegible]
GEO. D. DOUSMAN,
JONATHAN FORD, Superintendent [illegible]
"Herring's Patent Champion Safes" [illegible] Only Depot in the West at [illegible]

IMPROVED MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINES
The best article in use for the
CURE OF NERVOUS [illegible]
Sold at Wholesale and Retail [illegible]

GLOVES, GLOVES, [illegible]
[illegible]

Special Notices.

To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 78 State street.

How to do it!—If you wish a good head of Hair, use LYON'S KATHAIRON, the best and most popular preparation ever made. Its immense sale proves its excellence. It removes all Dandruff, prevents the Hair from falling out, restores and invigorates it, and is delightfully perfumed. Sold everywhere.

Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular Bitters possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and Stimulant, as well as the most agreeable Stomachic ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, Delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly persons, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness, or debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY DISEASES and LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable remedy, and are a certain preventive of Fever and Ague and FEVERS. Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.
F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 25 [illegible] street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 78 State street, Chicago.
[illegible] LANDON, Agent.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore M'th.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerat'd Sore Leg.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Leprosy.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt-Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists.

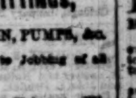
Music Stores.

OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN CHICAGO.
H. M. HIGGINS,
(Successor to Higgins Brothers,)
No. 117 ....Randolph Street.... No. 117
The only place in the city where all kinds of Music and Sheet Music can be found. Do not forget the number, 117 Randolph street, near the corner of Clark, in Kingsbury Block. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line, at
THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

Plumbing.

C. SMITH & COMPANY,
Brass Cock Manufacturers,
COPPERSMITHS,

And Dealers in
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS,
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
[illegible] Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
AND
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
54 La Salle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE:
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory 187 and 189 East Washington street.

Scales.

DURYEE & FORSYTH,
Manufacturing Company
SCALES,
FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES,
Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c.

A. K. SPENCER, Agent,
188 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S
Premium Scales!
Manufactured by
S. S. HITCHCOCK,
99 S. Canal-st., Chicago.
All kinds of Scales Repaired.

HOWE'S STAND. ARD SCALES.
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
No. 193 & 261 Randolph, Chicago, Ill.
Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Steel Points.

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.
L. CORNELL & CO'S
Family and Manufacturing
$40 SEWING MACHINES.
TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.
We are happy to say to the thousands who are using our Machines, and the thousands that want them, that EACH MACHINE NOW BEARS THE PATENT LICENSE STAMP OF GROVER & BAKER, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., and all persons selling or using them are secure against any molestation.
Our Machines are just where we want them; in direct competition and on an equally popular basis with the best made and highest priced machines in any market, and they are still sold at $40 and $45, including hemmer, the cheapest machines in the market. Needles and everything necessary to their use in family sewing. This make them still the CHEAPEST, LEGITIMATE AND FIRST-CLASS MACHINE IN MARKET.
[illegible] we offer to REFUND THE MONEY to sixty days for any machine which does not wholly satisfy the purchaser. This feature alone makes our machine worth much more than any other, as it [illegible]
[illegible]
We must caution the public against unprincipled and perfectly irresponsible parties who have claimed to be our successors, representing their sale machines of our make [illegible]
L. CORNELL & CO.,
Call at 126 Lake street, (Up-Stairs.)

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.
WM. TERBURY,
137 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe,
Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnet Bleacher and Presser. Orders and country work punctually attended to.
P. O. Box [illegible]

HOOPS. HOOPS.—MESSRS. FARRAR, LINK & CO., of Fort Wayne, Indiana, [illegible]

WINTER & SPRING TRADE. Having completed the Removal of our Dry Goods Jobbing Department TO NOS. 74 AND 76 LAKE STREET, We are now making additions of FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS And invite buyers to examine the same. It is our aim to meet the views of CLOSE CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS. BOWEN BROTHERS, Importers and Jobbers.

BUY THE GENUINE
Lubin's Extracts,
Lubin's Pomades,
Lubin's Hair Oil,
Lubin's Cosmetic,
Lubin's Rose Powder,
Lubin's Rice Powder,
Lubin's Pearl White,
Lubin's Lavender,
Lubin's Rouge,
Lubin's Pastiles,
Lubin's Soaps.
The best variety of Fine Toilet Goods west of New York. J. H. REED & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake street.

STANTON'S, No. 48 .... Clark Street, ... No. 48, NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE, FAMILY GROCERIES UNEXCELLED IN QUALITY AND VARIETY. SOLE AGENT FOR Ameling's Celebrated Boneless HAMS, Westphalia Cure, Superior Quality and Flavor. FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN CANS.

SWEET CORN,	TOMATOES,
GREEN PEAS,	LIMA BEANS,
MUSHROOMS,	FRESH PEACHES,
RASPBERRIES,	STRAWBERRIES,
PINE APPLES,	OLIVES.

FISH, IN CANS.

FRESH SALMON,	LOBSTERS,
TURTLE SOUP,	HERRING.

J. B. SHAY'S GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE Commencing Monday, January 28th, FOR TWENTY DAYS ONLY. His Mammoth Stock of DRY GOODS AT PANIC PRICES, TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING STOCK. Nos. 163 and 165 Lake Street, AND 39 LA SALLE STREET.

REMOVAL. We are now removing our stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C., &C., From the store occupied by us at 73 Lake Street, Up-Stairs, To the Large and Commodious Sales Room, NOS. 74 & 76 LAKE STREET, Where we shall be happy to see our old friends and the trade generally. With increased facilities, we offer unusual inducements to Cash and Short Time Prompt Paying Buyers. BOWEN BROTHERS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS SUPPLIED WITH BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. F. MUNSON, Blank Book Manufacturer, 140 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

WALL PAPERS. No. 51 .... Randolph Street .... No. 51. F. E. RIGBY.

MALT! BARLEY MALT! A STOCK OF PRIME BARLEY MALT For Brewers' and Distillers' Use CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. ALSO, SUPERIOR YEAST MALT IN BARRELS. ADDRESS, A. S. MORE, 18 South Water Street, Chicago.

THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE. $300,000 Saved in Herring's Safes. [illegible]

IMPROVED MAGNETIC ELECTRIC MACHINES. [illegible] CURE OF NERVOUS DISEASES. [illegible]

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES. [illegible]

Special Notices.

The Worst Sores. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is unrivalled by any. In all cases of Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, &c., it will also cure Ringbone, Spavin, &c. [illegible] For sale by J. H. JOHNSON.

How to do it!—If you wish a fine head of Hair, use LYON'S KATHAIRON, the best and cheapest preparation ever made. Its immense sale proves its excellence. It removes all Dandruff, prevents the Hair from falling out, restores and invigorates it, and is delightfully perfumed. Sold everywhere.

Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—This agreeable Beverage possess all the nourishing and strengthening properties of Pure Old Bourbon Whisky, and is considered the most efficacious Tonic and Stimulant, as well as the most agreeable Stomachic ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, Ladies and convalescent invalids, and all weakly persons, they are unsurpassed; in all cases of Weakness and Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague and Liver Complaints, they are an invaluable remedy, and are a certain preventive of Fevers. In Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen each, for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere. S. A. & W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 25 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 72 State street, Chicago.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery. [illegible list: Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas, Canker, Nursing Sore Mouth, Humor of the Eyes, Scald Head, Running of the Ears, Ulcerated Sore Legs, Lepra, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia; Regulates the Bowels, the Kidneys, the Liver; has cured Dropsy.] When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, ten to one you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery. For sale by all Druggists.

Music Stores.

OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN CHICAGO. H. M. HIGGINS, (Successor to Higgins Brothers,) No. 117 ... Randolph Street ... No. 117. The only place in the city where all kinds of Music and Sheet Music can be found. Do not forget the number, 117 Randolph street, near the corner of Clark, in Kingsbury Block. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago. [illegible] THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. 99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

Plumbing.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY, Brass Cock Manufacturers, COPPERSMITHS, And Dealers in WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS, SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c. Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade. 89 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

J. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 84 La Salle Street, Chicago. DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK. TO THE TRADE: [illegible]

Scales.

DURYEE & FORSYTH, Manufacturing Company SCALES, FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c. A. K. SPENCER, Agent, 183 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S Premium Scales! Manufactured by S. S. HITCHCOCK, 80 S. Canal-st., Chicago. All kinds of Scales Repaired.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 38 & 40 Randolph, Chicago, Ill. Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Balls.

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES. L. CORNELL & CO'S Family and Manufacturing $40 SEWING MACHINES. TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT. [illegible] L. CORNELL & CO. Post Office Box 81, Chicago, Ill. Call at 133 Lake street, (Up-Stairs).

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS. WM. TREBURY. [illegible]

HOOPS, HOOPS. — MESSRS. [illegible]

Educational.

INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING. Mechanical, Architectural and Topographical Drawing taught by PROF. W. THEO. KRAUSCH, Graduate of the Polytechnical Institute of Dresden, and of Mining Academy of Freyberg, Saxony. Office No. 14 Dearborn street, Room 16. Office hours 11 to 12 A. M.

Money and Exchange.

$5,000 TO LOAN.—We want a first-class piece of city security for a loan of the above amount for three or five years, at 10 per cent. R. K. DOWNING & CO. 53 Clark street.

WANTED—Land Warrants. APPLY TO J. L. LEE, 52 Clark street, corner Lake.

EXCHAHGE ON NEW YORK AND BOSTON, Wanted by BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO., Commission Merchants No. 197 S. W. st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., 121 Lake street.

MONEY LOANED on first-class securities at the Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co., No. 69 Clark Street. Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. City Scrip wanted.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public. No. 6 - - Larmon Block - - No. 6, N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

JAMES D. SHERMAN, BANKING, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION, No. 12 State Street, Up Stairs. Cash advanced on all kinds of property consigned for sale or shipment. Cash advanced on Bills of Lading and Warehouse Receipts. EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD. Houses to rent. Lots on lease on long time on State street, Wabash, Michigan and Indiana Avenues. Also, on the West Side. Hotel on Clark street to rent cheap to a good tenant. A most desirable residence to exchange for unproductive property. Credits given on New York and Boston.

Business Cards.

DRS. SMALL & BEEBE have removed to their New Office Rooms, No. 102 Washington Street, Where they are prepared to attend to their professional calls in Medicine and Surgery at all hours of the day and night.

CHARLES B. WAITE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 128 Clark Street, Chicago. Particular attention given to the law of real estate and to the collection of claims within the State of Illinois.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 80 - - Dearborn Street - - - 80. GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. REFERENCES.—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, Cincinnati; [illegible]

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and British Ware, No. 166 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

Stationery, &c.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in RAGS AND PAPER, 8 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill. J. T. CARTER. S. R. STONE. Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper: [illegible] And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPERS. 5,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,500 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible prices. Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, BOOK BINDER AND RULER. I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 136 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 2884.

For Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK Transportation Line. A. WARREN & CO., General Freighters to the Mines, STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts in the mines, and can give parties unusual facilities for getting out freight with dispatch and at reasonable rates. All goods shipped to our care, destined for the mines, will be promptly attended to. Warehouse on Sixth Street. A. WARREN & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharps, and every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally. Importer of [illegible] Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY 180 Lake-st.

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS. This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in four places, bringing the parts together, giving nature a chance to cure, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD, or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the misery of rupture can appreciate the value of the "Riggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one, by addressing J. B. SEELEY, Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States, Office 134 Lake street, Post Office box 4,655, Chicago. Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! 40 CENTS PER CAN. We are now selling A No. 1 Baltimore Oysters at Forty Cents per Can, in any quantity. Five Cents extra will be charged where but one is changed on single cans. Orders accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention. B. SANBORN, Fruit Dealer, 119 Randolph st.

STEVENS & WEBBER. OYSTERS, FRESH FROM BALTIMORE EVERY DAY, 106 - Randolph Street - 106. Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to.

L. B. PLATT & CO., OYSTERS FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY. 65 - - - Randolph Street - - - 65. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI, Fresco and Decorative PAINTERS, 121 Washington st., Chicago. FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class Residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Woods and Marbles, and solicit your orders, confident of executing them to your entire satisfaction. JEVNE & ALMINI, 121 Washington st.

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPER! LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW PATTERNS AT DRAKE & BRO'S, PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS, 104 .. South Clark Street .... 104.

GIFFARD'S PATENT Self-Acting Water Injector, FOR FEEDING BOILERS. Having been appointed the Manufacturer's Sole Agents in this section for sale of above, we invite the attention of Engineers and others to its examination, and are now prepared to fill orders promptly. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 25 Lake street.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 89 Lasalle street. METALLIC COFFINS. Also—Wood Coffins and Caskets of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. [illegible]

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.— [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1861.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	5.00 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	10.40 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
7.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	4.10 a. m.
1.00 p. m.	No mail.	4.30 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
9.30 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	7.10 a. m.
11.30 p. m.	9.30 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
7.15 a. m.	9.30 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	11.30 p. m.
AURORA ACCOMMODATION.		
5.45 p. m.		10.40 a. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	6.30 a. m.
11.00 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
11.00 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.30 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
11.45 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	12.30 p. m.
4.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.	4.45 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
12.30 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	5.00 p. m.

GREAT MEETING.

AMERICAN SAGES IN COUNCIL.

Speeches on the Crisis by Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Webster, Clay, &c.

MADISON'S RESOLUTIONS.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

In view of the alarming state of the country, and of the triumph of the commercial spirit over the principles of liberty, a select and influential meeting of patriots and philanthropists was held in the Hall of Independence, Philadelphia, on the birthday of Franklin, January 17, 1861, to indulge in patriotic reminiscences, and reiterate patriotic sentiments, with reference to the present crisis. As the venerable sages were assembling, the reporters seemed to listen to the ancient bell, which was rung on July 4, 1776, at the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and which still remains in the tower of the Hall, having inscribed upon it the memorable words: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

The Convention was organized by the election of George Washington President, and William Jackson Secretary.

After an address to the Throne of Grace by Bishop Asbury, the President made a short address, as follows:

"Friends and fellow-citizens: I beg you to do me the justice to be assured that I have come to this ancient Hall, from my beloved retirement, with grateful respect for the past kindness of my countrymen, and with a heart full of concern for the beloved country whose union and prosperity are so dear to my heart, and to the hearts of the friends of rational liberty throughout the world. Let me counsel you, as an old and affectionate friend, to indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now bind together the various parts. Imploring the Divine blessing upon our deliberations, and commending you and our country to the benign Parent of the human race, I invite you to proceed to the business for which we are assembled."

Mr. Madison, after a short pause, rose and said:

"The present situation of the world is, indeed, without a parallel, and that of our country full of difficulties. The pressure of these two is more severely felt because they have fallen upon us at a moment when national prosperity being at a height not before attained, the contrast resulting from this change has been rendered the more striking. To prefer, in all cases, amicable discussion and reasonable accommodation of differences to a decision of them by an appeal to arms; too just to invade the rights of others; too proud to surrender our own; to hold the union of the States as the basis of their peace and happiness; to support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union; to preserve to their full energy the freedom of the press, personal rights of man; to carry on the benevolent plans which have been applied to the conversion of our aboriginal neighbors and the removal of the degradation and wretchedness of the unhappy race within our borders—should be our incessant effort. In accordance with these sentiments I crave permission to submit, for the consideration of the convention, the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the States composing the American Union severally entered into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their liberties, their mutual and general welfare; and that this compact, voluntarily made, under the solemnity of an oath, is binding upon the people through all generations, unless amended in a way provided by the provisions thereof.

"*Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States is the palladium of our liberties; that it established the equality of all men before the law; that its founders refused to recognize the doctrine that men could hold property in man; and that the support of the Constitution, by highest talents, by highest services, and with his life, if required, should be the firm and irrevocable determination of every true patriot.

"*Resolved*, That the American people cannot look to any source more entitled to their confidence, for an exposition of the essential principles of our government, and consequently, those which ought to shape its administration, than to the farewell address of the 'Father of his Country,' the principles proclaimed by the author of the venerable Declaration of Independence, and the immovable Constitution of the country.

"*Resolved*, That any attempt, by a State Legislature, a convention of the people of any State, or any portion of the inhabitants of any city, town or county, to break the league of friendship formed by the common consent of the people of the United States, to form new confederacies, and to resist the lawful authority of the General Government, in any way not provided by the Constitution, is traitorous, deserving of universal reprobation, and renders the traitors liable to just punishment, the scorn of their loyal fellow-citizens, and the execration of mankind."

The reading of the resolutions was received with a murmur of applause, and the President could not suppress a benignant smile as the mover of them took his seat.

Mr. Jefferson seconded the resolutions, and occupied about ten minutes in expressing his full concurrence in the patriotic sentiments announced. He said:

"I am for equal and exact justice to all men, and, in my opinion, we shall have gained little if we countenance a political intolerance, as despotic as it is wicked. While I am for supporting the state governments in all their rights, I look to the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad. There must be absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics; the honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith; the diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of the public reason; freedom of the press; freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*.

"There must doubtless be an unhappy influence on the manners of our people, produced by the existence of slavery amongst us. The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submission on the other. Our children see this, and learn to imitate it. I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that His justice cannot sleep forever. A mutation of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation among masters and slaves, is among possible events; and it may become probable by supernatural interference! The Almighty has no attribute which can take sides with us in such a contest.

"Let us, then, avert such an awful catastrophe by making the principles I have stated the creed of our political faith; the text of civic instruction; the touch-stone by which to try our political men; and should any individual or state wander from them in moments of error or alarm, let them hasten to retrace their steps, and regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety." [Sensation.]

Col. Hamilton desired to say a few words, in addition to what had fallen from the lips of the illustrious author of the Declaration of Independence. He said:

"The citizens of the United States are responsible for the greatest trust ever confided to a political society. It is the pride and boast of America, that the rights for which she contended were the rights of human nature. If justice, good faith, honor, gratitude, and all the other qualities which make the character of a nation, and fulfil the ends of government, be the fruits of our establishments, the cause of liberty will acquire a dignity and lustre which it has never yet enjoyed, and an example will be set which cannot but have the most favorable influence on the rights of mankind. If, on the other side, our governments should be unfortunately blotted with the reverse of these cardinal and essential virtues, the great cause which we have engaged to vindicate will be dishonored and betrayed, the last and fairest experiment in favor of the rights of human nature will be turned against them, and their patrons and friends exposed to be insulted and silenced by the votaries of tyranny and usurpation."

Chancellor Wythe of Virginia rose and said:

"The good people of America are to decide the solemn question, whether they will, by wise and magnanimous efforts, reap the just fruits of that independence which they have so gloriously acquired, and of that Union which they have cemented with so much of their common blood, or whether, by giving way to unmanly jealousies and prejudices, or to partial and transitory interests and a selfish policy, they will renounce the auspicious blessings prepared for them by the Revolution, and furnish to its enemies an eventual triumph over those by whose virtues and valor it has been accomplished. The same noble and extended policy, and the same fraternal and affectionate sentiments which originally determined the citizens of Virginia to unite with their brethren of the other States in establishing a Federal Government, cannot but be felt with equal force now as motives to lay aside every inferior consideration, and concur in such farther concessions and provisions as may be necessary to secure the great objects for which that Government was instituted, and to render the United States as happy in peace as they have been glorious in war."

Edmund Randolph of Virginia, wished simply to say:

"I am for rendering the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union, and for such enactments as will effectually provide for the same."

William Few and Nathaniel Pendleton, of Georgia, severally rose and declared their entire concurrence with the remarks just made by the gentleman from Virginia.

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of South Carolina said:

"My colleagues and myself are duly authorized by the Legislature of the State to meet such deputies or commissioners as may be appointed by other of the United States, in devising and discussing all such alterations, clauses, articles and provisions as may be thought necessary to render the Federal Constitution entirely adequate to the actual situation and future good government of the confederated States; and South Carolina has pledged herself that when the Constitution shall be approved and agreed to by a majority of the deputies, and duly ratified and confirmed by the several States, the same shall be considered as effectually providing for the exigencies of the Union." [Applause.]

General Warren, of Massachusetts, said:

"I have listened attentively to what has been uttered by those who aided in framing the Constitution. Their sentiments accord with the opinions of those who, at an earlier day, vindicated the rights of the people, even to the sacrifice of their lives. I say now, as I said after the Boston massacre, that personal freedom is the natural right of every man, and that property, or an exclusive right to dispose of what he has honestly acquired by his own labor, necessarily arises therefrom, are truths which common sense has placed beyond the reach of contradiction. And no man, or body of men can, without being guilty of flagrant injustice, claim a right to dispose of the persons or acquisitions of any other man, or body of men, unless it can be proved that such a right has arisen from some compact between the parties, in which it has been explicitly and freely granted."

Patrick Henry here sprang to his feet, and exclaimed:

"My sentiments exactly. I honor the patriot who gave them utterance and sealed them with his blood. Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the expense of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God. I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

John Adams said he would only remark:

"Great is truth—great is liberty—great is humanity; and they must prevail. Sink or swim, live or die, I am for the Constitution."

Dr. Franklin asked leave to say a word or two:

"That mankind are all formed by the same Almighty Being, alike objects of his care, and equally designed for the enjoyment of happiness, the Christian religion teaches us to believe, and the political creed of America fully coincides with the position. The blessings of liberty ought rightfully to be administered without distinction of color, to all descriptions of the people of this country. Equal liberty was originally the position, and is still the birthright, of all men. Let Congress then step to the very verge of the powers invested in that body for discouraging every species of traffic in the persons of our fellow-men. I conclude by reiterating, *Ubi Libertas, ibi Patria*: Where Liberty dwells, there is my country."

James Monroe remarked:

"We have found that the evil of slavery has preyed upon the very vitals of the Union, and has been prejudicial to all the States in which it has existed."

John Jay said:

"Till America comes into this measure [the abolition of slavery] her prayers to Heaven will be impious. I believe God governs the world, and I believe it to be a maxim in His as in our court, that those who ask for equity ought to do it."

DeWitt Clinton desired to say:

"Dear is my country; liberty is dearer. I cannot conceal, on this occasion, the deep anxiety which I feel on the subject now under the consideration of the general government, and which is unfortunately calculated to produce geographical distinctions. Highly important as it is to allay feelings so inauspicious yet I consider the interdiction of the extension of slavery a paramount consideration. Morally and politically speaking slavery is an evil of the first magnitude; and whatever may be the consequences it is our duty to prohibit its progress in all cases where such prohibition is allowed by the Constitution. No evil can result from its inhibition more pernicious than its toleration."

John Quincy Adams spoke as follows:

"I know the present temper and spirit of the people of the free States too well to believe for a moment that they would become *participes criminis* in any suitable contrivance for the *irremediable perpetuation* of an institution which the wisest and best men who formed our Federal Constitution, as well from the slave as the free States, *regarded as an evil and a curse*, soon to become extinct under the operation of laws to be passed prohibiting the slave trade, and the progressive influence of the principles of the revolution."

Daniel Webster rose and said:

"When it is proposed to bring new members into this political partnership the old members have a right to say on what terms such new members are to come in, and what they are to bring along with them. On the general question of slavery a great portion of the people is also strongly excited. The subject has not only attracted attention as a question of politics, but it has struck a far deeper-toned chord. It has arrested the religious feelings of the country; it has taken a strong hold on the consciences of men. He is a rash man, indeed, little conversant with human nature, who supposes that a feeling of this kind is to be trifled with or despised. I desire that every citizen of the whole country look to this government with no other sentiments than those of grateful respect and attachment. But I cannot yield even to kind feelings the cause of the Constitution, the true glory of the country and the great trust. We cannot, we must not, we dare not omit to do that which, in our judgment, the safety of the Union requires. Not regardless of consequences, we must yet meet consequences; seeing the hazards which surround the discharge of public duty it must yet be discharged."

Henry Clay then remarked:

"Coming from a slave State, as I do, I owe it to myself, I owe it to truth, I owe it to the subject, to state that no earthly power could induce me to vote for a specific measure for the introduction of slavery where it had not before existed. Coming, as I do, from a slave State, it is my opinion, deliberate and well-matured determination, that no power—no earthly power—shall compel me to vote for the positive introduction of slavery."

Several others sprang to their feet, desirous of uttering their sentiments, but it was deemed best to close the meeting. The question was taken on the adoption of the resolutions, and there was a unanimous vote in favor of them. The Convention was then adjourned *sine die*.

HOME INSURANCE. The Union Insurance AND TRUST COMPANY Chartered by the Legislature of Illinois. CASH CAPITAL, $500,000. Office—Exchange Bank Building, S. W. corner of Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

President—BENJ. LOMBARD.
Vice-President—VAN H. HIGGINS.
Secretary—E. F. JOHNSON.
Treasurer—FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.

DIRECTORS: BENJAMIN LOMBARD, Cambridge, Mass. MATTHEW BOLLES, of M. Bolles & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass. DANIEL SHARP, Commissioner, etc., Boston, Mass. JAMES W. STONE, M. D., Boston, Mass. LEVI F. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. VAN H. HIGGINS, Judge Superior Court, Chicago, Illinois. FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Hoffmann & Gelpcke, Bankers, Chicago. GEO. W. GAGE, of Gage, Bro' & Drake, Tremont House, Chicago. M. D. GILMAN, of M. D. Gilman & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago. JOHN V. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants and Importers. FRANCIS B. PEABODY, Attorney at Law, Chicago. THOMAS HARLESS, of Harless & Parker, Commission Merchants, Chicago. J. Q. HOYT, of Hoyt & Peirce, Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, General Agent Union Ins. and T. Co., Chicago. D. L. PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill. ELVIS HARWOOD, President of Wheat-Growers' Bank, Anna, Ill. JOSIAH LOMBARD, Cashier Pamet Bank, Griggsville, Ill. CHARLES CHANDLER, of Charles Chandler & Co., Bankers, Macomb, Ill. OLIVER WHITAKER, of Henderson & Whitaker, Attorneys at Law, Toulon, Ill. MARSHALL AYRES, Pres't, Toulon Bank, Griggsville, Ill.

FUR MANUFACTORY. C. M. SPEARS, JR., With J. & A. HERZOG, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in HATS, CAPS AND FURS, BEAR AND WOLF ROBES, &c. 65 - Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. - 65. Would respectfully announce to their old patrons and the Trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line.

ATWOOD'S QUININE TONIC BITTERS, The Best Aromatic Tonic Ever Offered to the Public. RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY FOR ITS SUPERIOR MEDICINAL QUALITIES. This elegant compound which has secured the confidence and endorsement of most of the leading Physicians of New England, is a palatable and efficient form of Quinine, containing all the peculiar virtues of Peruvian Bark, carefully combined with various Tonics and Stomachics, and cannot fail to meet the wants of the public. [illegible] For sale by CHAS. H. ATWOOD, 19 Central Street, Boston. Wholesale and Retail by J. H. REED & CO., Chicago.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago on Tuesday, February 12, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be presented. A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

F. F. DeDERKY, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. [illegible]

Insurance.

FIRE, MARINE, AND LIFE INSURANCE. MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents for the MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York, HOME, " " PHENIX, " " WASHINGTON, " " CITIZENS, " " PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I. CONWAY, of Boston, Mass. HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass. Aggregate Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000. Office, No. 150 South Water Street.

AETNA INSURANCE COMPY, HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual. Cash Capital and Surplus, - - - $2,194,100.00. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates. Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years. ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL		$1,000,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		[illegible]
	Par Val.	Mkt. Val.
Bank Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Railroad Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered		[illegible]
Miscellaneous Items		[illegible]
Cash on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands		[illegible]
Claims unadjusted and not due	[illegible]	
Total		2,194,100 00

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois. Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago. No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. So. Water & Clark sts.

PHOENIX INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL		$400,000.00
SURPLUS		[illegible]
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, and in Bank		[illegible]
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents		[illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered		[illegible]
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate		[illegible]
Amount loaned on pledged Bank Stock		[illegible]
Amount loaned otherwise secured		1,000.00
	Par Val.	Mk't. Val.
Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterbury Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holyoke Water Pr. Co.'s Stocks	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Britain Water Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford City Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col. Peo. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	[illegible]	7,500
Accumulated interest on Investments		[illegible]
Total Assets		$582,383.91
Total Liabilities		$40,704.53

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents. No. 1 Loomis' Building, Corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago. Applications for insurance, or the renewal of Policies, and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, as duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to take no risks proposals, issue policies, on as favorable terms as any other responsible Companies; and his aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing. M. MAGILL, General Agent, No. 28 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies, in the Western or Southwestern States may be addressed.

STATEMENT of the condition OF THE AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, On the 1st of January, 1861, made to the State of Illinois. The name of the Corporation is AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, located at Hartford, Conn. The Capital is FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS:	Par Value.	Market Value.
Real Estate unincumbered		$38,508.37
Money due the Company secured by Mortgage		267.15
Cash in hand and in Bank		191,722.31
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit		182,946.98
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest	$44,000	44,000
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	35,000	35,000
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000
Brooklyn City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,625.50
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	50,000	50,000
Jersey City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000
Milwaukee City Bonds, 10 per cent., semi-annual interest	5,000	5,000
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent., quarterly	50,000	51,510
United States Stock, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest	205,000	212,162.50
Kentucky State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	10,000	10,400.00
Tennessee State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	30,000	27,300
New York State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000
Missouri State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	25,000	21,700
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	75,000	77,750
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	25,000	24,687.50
Indiana State Stock, 2½ per cent., semi-annual interest	60,000	32,200.00
500 Shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company Stock	50,000	62,500
100 Shares Conn. River R. R. Co. Stock	10,000	5,000
107 Shares Boston and Worcester Railroad Company Stock	10,700	12,570
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock	5,000	1,450
50 Shares Citizens' Bank Stock, Waterbury, Conn.	5,000	5,250
50 Shares Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford Springs, Conn.	5,000	5,250
18 Shares Eagle Bank Stock, Providence, R. I.	1,800	1,872
200 Shares Revere Bank Stock, Boston, Mass.	20,000	20,000
100 Shares Safety Fund Bank Stock, Boston, Mass.	10,000	10,000
200 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri Stock, St. Louis, Mo.	20,000	20,000
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.	10,000	10,000
100 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.	10,000	10,000
400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics Bank Stock, Philadelphia	20,000	22,400
117 Shares Aetna Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	11,700	13,689
100 Shares Bank of Hartford County Stock, Hartford, Conn.	5,000	5,000
200 Shares Charter Oak Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	10,000	10,500
300 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	30,000	32,500
300 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford Conn.	15,000	15,600
400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics Bank Stock, Harford, Conn.	40,000	46,000
500 Shares Hartford Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	50,000	70,002.50
100 Shares Merchants and Manufacturers Bank Stock, Hartford, Ct.	10,000	10,000
100 Shares Phoenix Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	10,000	12,000
200 Shares State Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	20,000	20,440
150 Shares Connecticut River Banking Co. Stock, Hartford, Conn.	7,500	8,750
400 Shares American exchange Bank Stock, New York City	40,000	40,000
500 Shares Bank of America Stock, New York City	50,000	53,000
500 Shares Broadway Bank Stock, N'w York City	20,000	20,000
800 Shares Butchers and Drovers Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	24,000
100 Shares City Bank Stock, N. Y. City	10,000	12,000
100 Shares Bank of the Commonwealth Stock, New York City	10,000	10,000
200 Shares Bank of Commerce Stock, New York City	20,000	20,000
100 Shares Hanover Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	9,000
400 Shares Importers and Traders Bank Stock, New York City	40,000	40,000
200 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	12,500
200 Shares Market Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	20,000
1200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, New York City	30,000	20,400
200 Shares Merchants Exchange Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	10,000
400 Shares Metropolitan Bank Stock, New York City	40,000	45,000
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, New York City	5,000	5,000
400 Shares Manhattan Company Bank Stock New York City	41,000	43,870
400 Shares Nassau Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	28,400
200 Shares North River Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	10,000
200 Shares Bank of New York Stock, New York City	20,000	20,000
400 Shares Bank of North America Stock, New York City	20,000	21,600
400 Shares Ocean Bank Stock, N. Y. C.	20,000	17,000
400 Shares Peoples " "	10,000	10,000
400 Shares Phenix " "	10,000	10,000
400 Shares Bank of the Republic Stock, New York City	20,000	20,000
400 Shares Union Bank Stock, N. Y. C.	20,000	25,000
150 Shares New York L. Ins. and T. Co. Stock, New York City	15,000	18,750
100 Shares United States Trust Company Stock, New York City	10,000	12,500
Bills Receivable		11,146.25
Miscellaneous Items		[illegible]
		$1,907,178.10

NOTE.—As our investments are held FOR DIVIDENDS, and not for sale, we estimate at PAR VALUES, and not at the present temporary panic values.

LIABILITIES.

The Amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks or other creditors	none.
Losses adjusted and due	none.
Losses adjusted and not due	$ 35,26.47
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, waiting proofs, contested, or trusteed	172,238.77
All other claims are small, for printing, &c.	

Agents instructed to take no risk exceeding twenty thousand dollars, without special permission. The greatest amount insured in any one city, town, village, or block; varies, and depends upon the construction, material, and the means of arresting fires. E. G. RIPLEY, President.

THOS. K. BRACE, Secretary. Hartford, Jan. 1st, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD CO., s. s. Hartford, January 1st, 1861. Personally appeared before me, Henry Fowler, a Justice of the Peace, duly qualified to administer oaths, E. G. Ripley, President, and Thomas K. Brace, Secretary, and made solemn oath that the foregoing statement of the assets and condition of the Aetna Insurance Company is true. HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

Twelve per cent. dividend for the year, and $30,000 added to surplus fund, quality the reserve. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago.

ORIGINAL. Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1862. AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 12th, 1861. WHEREAS, The Aetna Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has filed in this office a statement of its condition and affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and that the President and Secretary thereof, E. G. RIPLEY, THOS. K. BRACE, and CHARLES B. HUBBARD and CHARLES M. HUNT, have been appointed Agents for the said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to issue policies [illegible] NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said C. B. HUBBARD and CHAS. M. HUNT, are authorized as Agents for said Company, until the thirty first day of January, in the year 1862, so far as they are legally empowered so to do by their instructions. In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this twelfth day of January, A. D. 1861.

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS AND NOTIONS. Worsted Goods, Sewing Silks, Gallons, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for CLOSE CASH PRICES. A. GRAVES, 78 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS. Imported and for sale by A. GRAVES, 78 Lake street, Chicago.

1860. FALL TRADE. 1860. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE, DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut; ALSO, CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

HOYT & PEIRCE, Wholesale Grocers and Importers, 147 South Water St., Chicago, Illinois. Wholesale Depot for Messrs. A. M. Bininger & Co.'s celebrated Standard Medicinal Specialities, designed especially for the Medical Profession and the Family, viz: Bininger's Celebrated OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Gin. Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Cognac. Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Bourbon of 1848, reserve. Bininger's Celebrated Old Kentucky Bourbon. Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Medicinal Cognac. Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Port Wine. Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Sherry Wine. Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Madeira Wine. Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Wheat-Tonic. Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Monongahela Whisky. Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Apple Cordial, from Bininger's Homestead. Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Rare Ripe Cordial. Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Old Time Family Rye. Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Brantonwine. Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Banana Punch. Also, Bininger's Bouquet Bourbon, Cognac and Gin, besides many other varieties, all put up in handsomely labeled quart bottles of one and two dozen in a case especially for druggists and first-class grocers. Always enquire for and take none but Bininger's. Also, for sale retail by all Druggists. HOYT & PEIRCE.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 68 - - - Lake Street - - - 68. We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

5,500 boxes	TIN PLATE,
5,400 bdls	SHEET IRON,
250 "	RUSSIA IRON,
170 "	IMITATION RUSSIA,
38,500 "	BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
825 casks	SHEET ZINC,
12 tons	PIG TIN,
15,500 lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
20 sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz.	AXES,
1,800 "	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
30 tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake sts.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, No. 32 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue. Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods, which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. Agents for Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes in all the States without exception.

HATS, CAPS, Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c AT WHOLESALE. 1860. FALL TRADE. 1860. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, 25 .... LAKE ST, CHICAGO .... 25. Have in store a very LARGE and ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY AND PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, NO. 30 .... LAKE STREET .... NO. 30. CHICAGO, ILL. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860. H. W. HUNT & CO., 33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago. Manufacturers and Jobbers of Ready Made Clothing, And Dealers in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c. Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., Nos. 31 and 33 South Water street, Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Wear. They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valentia Vestings of all grades and styles, SATINETS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings. AGENT FOR SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND HARDWARE. We offer the following at the lowest market rates: 2,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes, 2,500 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28, 300 " Russia Sheet Iron, 300 " Imitation Sheet Iron, 100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths, 20,000 Lbs. Brazier's Copper, 5,000 Lbs. Pressed Copper Bottoms, 1,000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 20, 1,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands. A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Ears, &c. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake street.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860. G. C. COOK & CO., (Successors to Sabories, Cook & Co.) 16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18. Wholesale Grocers AND DEALERS IN DRIED FRUITS, FISH, WOODEN WARE, &c., Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18 .... STATE STREET .... 16 & 18.

No. 27 Lake Street. } IRON BLOCK { No. 42 Wabash Av. REMOVAL. PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG. Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite to the above spacious stores in BURCH'S IRON BLOCK. Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions. Customers will always find us with full lines known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of WOOLENS SHAWLS DRESS GOODS &c. We shall continue our motto "LOW PRICES WIN." And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT low prices, 500 Boxes Soap, 200 Boxes Starch, 100 Kegs Sal Soda, 100 Kegs B. C. Soda, 200 Boxes Saleratus, 25 Boxes Potash, 100 Boxes Concentrated Lye. WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., 19 South Water St. SUGAR &c. 50 Hhds Sugar, 100 Bbls Sugar, 50 Bxs Sugar, 100 Bbls N. Y. Syrup, 50 Bbls Molasses. WM. LITTLE & CO. 19 South Water St.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, MANUFACTURERS OF TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS, And dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, Seeds and Pork. [illegible]

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES, SOUTH CHICAGO.—The taxes for 1860 are now due. [illegible]

Medicines, &c.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT, Especially designed For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family, Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an old and pure gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c. A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y. For sale, wholesale, in Chicago by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. B. & B. Fuller & Co.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND Wigwam Tonic. THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE. They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public. Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts, And hundreds of others. For sale Wholesale in Chicago by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, No. 179 South Water street, Chicago.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL MACHINERY. WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA. To Coopers: In offering this New and Unequalled Barrel Machinery to the Coopers of the Northwest and South, we do so with the fullest assurance that it will be found the Best and most Perfect, the most Economical and Labor Saving and cheapest of any in use. DOANE & HURLBUTS Stave Sawing and Dressing Machine, FOR TIGHT WORK. This Machine surpasses all others, in every particular. It saws the stave from the bolt, curves and planes it ready to set up in the barrel all at one operation, from 3,000 to 10,000 per day. Will make $25 to $50 per day clear of all expenses. To go with this we have a full set of machines for Tight Barrel Work of all kinds. Also, DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels. DOANE'S HEADING CUTTER, for Flour Barrels. DOANE'S HEADING TURNER, for all kinds of Barrels. DOANE'S HEADING JOINTER, for all kinds of Barrels. DOANE'S FOOT JOINTER, for Flour Barrels. DOANE'S HEADING PLANER, for all kinds of heads. DOANE'S EQUALIZING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrel staves. DOANE'S CROZE AND CHAMFERING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrels. DOANE'S NEW WHEEL TIGHT STAVE JOINTER, for all kinds of Tight Barrels. DOANE'S HEAD SAWING MACHINE, for all kinds of heads. This machine is also the Best Shingle Mill extant. Doane has the only Barrel Machinery for Completing Flour Barrels from the Crude Timber. This machinery has cost thousands of dollars to perfect—is made of iron and steel—putting all competition out of the question. Don't spend $1 for Barrel or Stave Machinery, until you see Doane's. Send for our catalogue and circulars. Address P. O. Box 2712. W. H. DOANE, 123 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS, Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Lytharge, PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1526. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Importers and Dealers in Iron, Nails, Steel, AND HEAVY HARDWARE. Nos. 120 and 122 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO. HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn. MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS 32 inches to 40 inches wide. We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, ASTEN & CO., 187 South Water st., Chicago. R. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY. 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order, of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY. No. 17 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL.

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL, Small Coal, Small Coal, Small Coal, Small Coal, MUST BE USED WITH MUST BE USED WITH LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS. LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS. SOLD BY SOLD BY Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago. Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago. General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale by C. METZ, Agent at 180 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tinware.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—DR. CADWELL, OPERATOR ON THE EYE AND EAR. For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. No charge made for an examination or opinion, and no fee required for unsuccessful services. DR. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Chicago, 8th), containing references, testimonials, etc., to be had gratis on application, postage ten cents. Address 70 Randolph street, Chicago.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, 70 .... South Clark Street .... 70. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

Dentists' Cards.

WILLIAM ALBAUGH, DENTIST, 58 .... WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO .... 58. Post Office Box 2889.

A. W. FREEMAN, DENTIST, 102 .... Washington Street, Chicago .... 102. Just east of Clark Street. No charge for an examination or unsuccessful work. P. O. Box 3041.

$150 REWARD. L. CORNELL & CO., At 133 Lake Street, (Up-Stairs,) [illegible]

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, 90 Washington Street, Chicago. [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF B. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, Corner Lake and Lasalle Streets. A general Banking Business transacted.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK OF CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO., (Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa. REFERENCES.—Read, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman & Gelpcke, Chicago.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark Streets. Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S. E. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO., Having returned to their old stand, CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, Will continue their business as BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS. Exchange on all parts of Europe. EDWARD I. TINKHAM. JOHN G. AMBLER.

MARINE BANK. CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital, $500,000. HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. Collections made and draft remitted to all parts of the Union.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS. CHICAGO, ... ILLINOIS. 44 and 46 La Salle Street.

BANKING DEPARTMENT. Deposits received—Current Accounts from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular depositors and correspondents. Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special agreements have been made to that effect. We receive deposits, payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.

SAVING DEPARTMENT. Deposits from not less than five dollars received and Certificates of Deposits issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description so far as the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All certificates made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT. Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT. We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.

STOCK DEPARTMENT. We buy and sell on Commission, either at Chicago or through our Agents, at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. Our business connection with Europe, being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign Banking transactions can be effected through our House with promptness and efficacy, equal to any House in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, at New York terms, on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipzig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Basle, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c. Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable, extend particular facilities by opening credits, &c., &c., to responsible Western Importers. Collections of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., payable in any part of Europe, made with promptness and dispatch. Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.

HOFFMAN & GELPCKE. FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN. | OTTO GELPCKE. | ALEX. R. MILLER.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort-on-the-Main, is, by special agreement, authorized to act for former citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBURG, &c.

Transportation.

CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON FAST FREIGHT LINE, Via PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD to Crestline; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad to Cleveland, and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk and Buffalo, connecting with all Eastern Railroads. THE ONLY LINE SENDING FREIGHT THROUGH TO CLEVELAND, DUNKIRK AND BUFFALO WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. The above line has been established by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Companies, for transporting freight, via the above route, direct to all Eastern Cities and Towns than has heretofore been done by any line. Rates guaranteed as low as by any other route. For shipping property by this line please mark:—"Fast Freight Line via CRESTLINE." We also claim to have the best Passenger Route to the East and South. The undersigned will be happy to see their friends and customers at any time. J. NOTTINGHAM, Gen'l. Agent, Office 51 Dearborn street. J. S. CORNING, Contracting Agent. DAN ATWOOD, Local Agent Ft. Wayne Freight Depot, corner Van Buren and Canal streets, West side. Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1861.

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE, VIA. Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, and Pennsylvania Railroads, to all Eastern Cities. CLARKE & CO., THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS. Are prepared to contract freight through, by authority of the Companies named above, at their office, 72 - - - Dearborn street, - - - 72. And at depot of Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., Chicago, or at Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh. The offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the East are located at No. 2 Astor House, New York; No. 1 South William street, New York; No. 77 Washington street, Boston; No. 80 North street, Baltimore, and at the General Depot, Philadelphia.

To Shippers.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE FOR TOLEDO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, ALBANY, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND OTHER EASTERN CITIES, Both in the United States and Canada. An Express Freight Train will leave Chicago Station corner of Clark and Twelfth streets, daily, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the above places. Shippers by this Line can rely on having their property transported to its destination with as QUICK DESPATCH and as FEW TRANSFERS as by any other route. This Company have within the past few months built Cars especially adapted for this trade. If desired, Freight can be sent from Chicago to Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Pittsburgh or New York without change of Cars. Rates at all times as low as by any other Line. Mark Freight designed for this Line, "Via Michigan Southern Railroad Express Freight." Contracts given at the General Office, No. 52 Dearborn street, and at Chicago Station. JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Sup. Toledo. H. H. PORTER, Act. Gen. Fr't Ag't. CHAS. M. GRAY, Con't Agent.

Real Estate.

SUPERIOR STOCK FARM FOR SALE, In Kane County, State of Illinois, CONTAINING 394 ACRES, Sixty of Timber, and the balance Rolling Prairie. A good two-story Frame House, two large Barns, six Sheds, large Corn Crib, Granary, Ice-house, and Outhouse for Milk Room, Store Room, and Men's Room—convenient for dividing into two Farms, all the Buildings and Fences in superior condition, lying on the Fox River two miles from Batavia, four miles from Aurora, thirty-eight from Chicago. The trains of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad pass in view of the house. Mill Creek, a large never-failing stream, runs through the farm. All the Stock, Hay and Grain, Implements, and Household Furniture may be purchased together, or the Farm separately. This Farm and improvements, beauty of location, richness of soil, and all its surroundings, perhaps, is second to none in the State. TERMS—Fifty dollars per acre, all cash down, for the Farm. The moveable property on one year's credit. For further particulars address Box 144, Post Office, Batavia, Illinois.

Groceries, &c.

A CARD.—The subscriber begs to announce to his friends and the public, that he has been appointed Agent by old and reliable Eastern Houses for the sale of TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, Lead, and Old Wines and Liquors, Which he will sell to the Trade on favorable terms, the latter in bond or otherwise. In addition to the above he is SOMETHING NEW for one person to have in this city upwards of $500,000 WORTH OF GOODS, Embracing Piano Fortes, Sewing Machines, Law and other Books, Stationery, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Lumber, Building Materials, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, as well as Genuine Wines and Liquors, which he has also for sale for a short time (on commission), and wants everybody to know that BARGAINS CAN NOW BE HAD FOR A LIMITED PERIOD. To Cash Purchasers, either Wholesale or Retail, he offers inducements never yet presented. One hour's call with a call he will satisfy the most incredulous that this is no bogus announcement. All the goods are warranted first-class. J. F. BRIMLY, Office, No. 3 Dole's Building, South end of Clark street Bridge. P. O. Box 82.

350 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, in store, landing and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

400 Bags RIO COFFEE for sale cheap. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUP. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

700 Hlf. Chests Y. H. TEA, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Hlf. Chests Choice OOLONG TEA, for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

10 Bbls. Prime NO. 1 NUTMEGS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Bbls. Choice N. O. MOLASSES, now landing. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1000 Boxes NEW M. R. and LAYER RAISINS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

2,500 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, just received and for sale by STEVENS & WEBBER.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal, Flour [illegible]

PURE SWEET CIDER—In whole and half barrels, [illegible]

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at 6:00 A. M., except Sundays, and at 6:30 P. M., except Saturdays. FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg. Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. And all intermediate stations between Chicago and the cities above named. Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern cities. Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. D. W. ROSS, West. Pass. Agent. B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 350 MILES DOUBLE TRACK. The capacity of the Road is now equal to any in the country. Three Through Passenger Trains Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route. Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of cars or conductors. Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three Through Trains daily between New York, Express and Fast Line connect direct for Baltimore and Washington. All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of travelers. Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains. Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Newport, Fall River, or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York. Tickets Eastward can be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also on board of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers, and at the office of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia. Fare Always as Low as Any Other Route. ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH. The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad make this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST. The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public. For Freight Contracts and Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company: D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh; H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnson, Ripley, O.; R. McNeeley, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati; Athens & Hibbert, Cincinnati; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Shuler & Glass, St. Louis; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill.; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West. The Greatest Facilities offered for the Prompt and Speedy Transportation of Live Stock. And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof. FREIGHTS. By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct. The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freights to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies. Be particular to mark packages "via Penn. R. R." E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia. MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore. LEACH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York. LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Agt. Philadelphia. L. L. HOUPT, Gen. Ticket Ag't, Philadelphia. THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen. Sup't. Altoona, Pa.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. DIRECT ROUTE To Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. On and after Monday, November [illegible], 1860, trains will leave, viz: Day Express—12.45 Noon. Night Express—3.15 P. M., for above points. Through tickets can be purchased at all railroad offices on the Western and at Passenger stations. [illegible] DUNLAP, Superintendent. E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen'l. Ticket Ag't.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities. Trains leaving Chicago at 6.30 A. M. Detroit at [illegible] [illegible] Tickets via this Road can be obtained at the Union Depot. S. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS. Winter Arrangements. Trains leave the Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

6.00 A. M.—Lightning Express (Sundays excepted) arrive at Detroit 6.15 P. M.; Suspension Bridge 5.00 A. M.; Albany 5.00 P. M.; New York 10.00 P. M.; Boston 3.00 P. M.

6.30 P. M.—New York and Boston Express (except Saturday) arrive at Detroit 6.20 A. M.; Suspension Bridge of Buffalo 6.10 P. M.; Albany [illegible]; New York [illegible]; Boston [illegible].

9.30 A. M.—Cincinnati Express (except Sunday,) through to Cincinnati in 18 hours.

9.30 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express through to Cincinnati in 16 hours. Louisville in 18 hours.

4.30 P. M.—Train, Saturday only to Niles. Sunday Train arrive at 6.30 P. M.

Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains. The 6.30 P. M. train connects at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points east; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburg, Montreal, Quebec, and all points to Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. Baggage checked through. Through Tickets for sale at all the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the foot of Lake street. R. N. RICE, Superintendent. H. E. SARGENT, General Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD. 1860-61. Winter Arrangement. 1860-61. Takes effect Sunday, Nov. 25.

6.00 A. M.—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sundays, via Old Line.

6.30 P. M.—Night Express—daily except Saturday, via Old Line.

Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States and Canada.

6.00 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.—Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Philadelphia express, via Cleveland, making as quick time as any other route.

6.00 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.—Detroit Express via Adrian arriving in Detroit at 6.20 P. M. and 6.15 A. M., connecting directly with trains on the Great Western and Grand Trunk Roads.

Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all the Night Trains on this route to New York and Boston. Tickets can be purchased at all the principal Railroad offices in the West, at the Company's Dearborn street, and at the depot. Trains leave Toledo at 10.25 A. M. and 10.25 P. M., arriving in Chicago at 6.00 A. M. and 5.00 P. M. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l. Western Agent. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l. Sup't.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Express and Mail leave at 9.45 A. M., and arrive at 5.45 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Night Express leaves at 11.45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted); arrive at 5.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted). Joliet Accommodation leaves 5.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't. W. L. St. JOHN, Gen'l Agent.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. The only direct route to Bloomington, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Two Express Trains daily leave depot, Canal street, every morning (except Sunday) and every evening (except Saturday):

	Day Express.	Night Exp.
Leave Chicago at	9.15 A. M.	11.00 P. M.
Arrive at Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Bloomington	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]
" St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]

Through trains arrive at Chicago at 6.30 A. M. and 3.40 P. M. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leave Chicago at 4.00 P. M. daily (except Sunday), arrive at 9.00 A. M. Elegant Sleeping Cars on all night trains. CONNECTIONS—At Chenoa with Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad for Logansport, Peoria, Galesburg and Burlington. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Railroad for Decatur. At Springfield with Great Western Railroad of Illinois for Jacksonville, Naples and Quincy. At St. Louis with Pacific Railroad for Jefferson City, Syracuse, Georgetown, Boonville, Lexington, Independence, Kansas City and Leavenworth, with North Missouri Railroad for St. Charles, Mexico and Hudson; with Hannibal & St. Joseph, and with Hudson and St. Joseph, with Iron Mountain Railroad for Pilot Knob and Southern Missouri; with Railroad for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans. For through tickets apply at the Company's Office at Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, and at the Depot, Canal street. JAMES ROBB, CHAS. CONGDON, Receivers. R. B. MASON, Superintendent. C. C. WHEELER, Gen'l Ft. Agent. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1860. Winter Arrangement. 1860. On and after Sunday, November [illegible], 1860, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets: 9.30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arriving at Peoria at [illegible] P. M., St. Louis 11.00 P. M., Cairo [illegible] A. M. [illegible] New Orleans in [illegible] 9.30 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) arriving at St. Louis 11.00 A. M., Cairo [illegible] [illegible] hours. Trains arrive in Chicago at 9.10 A. M. and 9.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Through Tickets for all important points South and Southwest for sale at the offices of the Company, in the Great Central Depot. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—Winter Arrangement. On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, as follows: [illegible] G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, [illegible] AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES. On and after Wednesday Jan. 16th, 1861, [illegible] A. C. BALDWIN, Supt.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible] C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

JAMES McDONNELL, Sole Agent for the sale of ALCOHOL, Manufactured by SHANDARMOUS & [illegible], PEORIA ALCOHOL WORKS, [illegible] G. C. PAGLI & CO., [illegible] PREMIUM PURE SPIRITS. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1861.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1861.

The general money market of the city continues abundantly supplied. For all legitimate business transactions, the banks have the means to discount to an almost unlimited extent. This results in part from the character of our currency. The amount in the hands of bankers has been steadily accumulating, since the falling off of the pork trade the opportunities for using it safely and profitably having been largely diminished. It must not be inferred, however, that money can be had for the asking. Neither can it be procured for real estate or other speculations. The business of the city was never conducted on safer and sounder principles than it is now. Legitimate business is the order of the day; speculation will not be tolerated by bankers or money lenders for a single moment.

WHAT WILL THE LEGISLATURE DO?—This question in regard to the Illinois Banks meets us on every hand. It is impossible as yet to tell exactly what form the action of the Legislature will take. There is a great variety of bills pressed upon the Legislature, and what one will become the law it is impossible as yet to tell. We published this morning Senator Mack's bill, for the information of our readers. Several of its provisions are excellent, while others appear to be loosely drawn and perhaps should be stricken out altogether, or be amended in several essential particulars. Our impression is that the members will insist on taking the best provisions of all the bills, uniting them in one, and then put it through without delay.

Our readers and our Representatives know our position on this subject. We insist, first, that no more banks shall be established, or we have no objections to the provision in Senator Mack's bill, that all new banks shall be based on Illinois stocks. Their bills would then be perfectly safe, and it would virtually prevent any more from being established, for Illinois stocks are held in Europe, and few of them can be purchased for banking here. Second, we insist that the banks now established shall not be permitted to increase their circulation. Third, that we have central redemptions at a rate not over ½ per cent. premium, soon as in their wisdom the Legislature shall deem it wise and expedient, with a due regard to all the interests involved. It should not commence at over 1 per cent.—we prefer ¾—and certainly as soon as the first of July next. All the weak points in the law by which the banks can put injunctions upon the Auditor or otherwise prevent their being summarily wound up when they fail to hand over the coin, should be carefully amended, so that all the tribe of "cats" can be effectually killed, without benefit of clergy or commissioners. We care not whose bill is adopted, or by what particular acts these reforms are effected; but the people will hold our law makers responsible and demand that the thing be well and effectually done.

In the exchange market bankers report the supply and the demand about equal. If anything, the market is a shade easier. Buying rates 6¼@6¾; selling 7. The feeling prevails that the price is too high, and a decline is looked for at no distant day. Under the high rates the demand continues exceedingly light.

Gold nominal, buying 6, selling 7 per cent. Little wanted.

PREMIUM AND UNCURRENT FUNDS.—The following are the rates of F. G. Adams, Esq., editor of the Chicago Bank List, 44 Clark street, for premium and uncurrent funds, &c.:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Exchange on New York	6¾	7
N. Y. and New England solvent b'ks	6	
La., Ohio, Ky., and Ind. State	5	
Michigan and Canada	5	
New Jersey and Iowa	5	
Tenn., Md., and Free Indiana	2	
Missouri	Par	
Gold	6	

UNCURRENT MONEY.

	Buying.	Discount.
Discredited Illinois banks	20	
Va., N. C., Ala., Ga., and Old Tenn.	5	
South Carolina	5	
Stock Banks of Tenn.	5	

BOSTON.—The *Atlas and Bee* of Tuesday says:

The week opens with more than four and a half millions of specie in our city banks, and the majority of the banks in good condition to give their customers all needful accommodations. The loans at the present time amount to about sixty-three millions, which cannot be considered very extravagant in a community like this. If the grumblers will pause for a moment, and divide this loan among five hundred business firms, to say nothing of the manufacturing companies which must always necessarily be large borrowers, he or they will readily perceive that it is not so great a matter after all. Confidence is the only element just now that stands in the way of a successful business.

NEW YORK BANKS.—Last week's figures compared with those of other periods show the following results:

	Feb. 1, 1860.	Feb. 2, 1861.	Jan. 26, 1861.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,607,000	$69,158,000
Loans	124,091,992	121,907,994	123,935,153
Specie	23,924,301	31,054,502	28,969,942
Circulation	8,174,424	8,666,591	8,722,328
Gross Deposits	99,476,430	108,286,164	107,887,865
Exchanged	21,898,736	20,356,421	20,511,822
Undrawn	77,577,694	87,879,743	87,386,046
In Sub-Treas'y	9,010,569	4,138,839	5,751,298

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	1639	11000	1206	1245	1629	461
C. & R. I. R. R.	130	2950	1050		200	
I. C. R. R.		2100	12250	870		
C. B. & Q. R. R.	200	1869	10716			246
C. & N. W. R. R.	708	4269	65			
C. A. & St. L.		350	3550			
Total	2238	19678	28895	2095	1829	714

	Lard lbs.	Dr'sd Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cat'e No.	High-w'ns brls.	Hides lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.		1809			14	100	9980
C. & R. I. R. R.		18			100	214	6250
I. C. R. R.		350			48	50	3819
C. B. & Q. R. R.	16860	180	97	87	50	3612
C. & N. W. R. R.		290		7	12	50	4000
C. A. & St. L. R.		9				5	2000
Total	16860	2667	97	99	329	23341

The *Anglo Saxon* was telegraphed this morning, reporting a decline of 6d on flour; wheat dull and slightly declined; beef dull; pork inactive; lard steady.

The receipts of Hogs to-day were 2,667 dressed, and 97 live. Under the increase in the supply of Dressed Hogs, the market opened heavy and depressed, and a decline of fully 10c was suffered, with sales at $6,00@6.12½ for light to medium, and $6.15@6.25 for heavy to fancy. At the close, buyers were paying only $6.00@6.15, dividing on 200 lbs, and that only for good lots. Live Hogs continue quiet and the transactions were trifling at $5.00@5.30 gross.

The Flour market, owing to dull advices from Liverpool and New York, was very dull, and the sales limited at $3.90@4.35 for low grade to good spring extras. Wheat opened dull and heavy under increased receipts and the depressing news brought by the Anglo Saxon, and prices declined ¼@½c, with sales of No. 1 Spring at 80c; No. 2 Spring at 73¼@74c; N. W. Club at 81c; and Rejected at 69c—the market closing steady. Corn was in good request, and ½c advance was paid. The transactions, however, were light, at 27½@27¾c for Mixed in store, and 30c for Yellow on track. A lot of 5,000 bushels Mixed Corn was sold for delivery during the last half of April, at 33c f. o. b. Oats were quiet and neglected. Rye, 45@46c on track. Barley, 40@48c on track, for good to prime. Barley in store, however, is very dull and almost unsaleable. Highwines were in fair request, and about 400 brls changed hands at 14@14¼c. Alcohol, 31@33c. Timothy Seed continues scarce and in good demand, and we quote an advance of 5c per bushel—a lot of 160 bushels good being sold at $2.55. Clover Seed is quiet, with sales at $4.80@4.00. Hides are steady and firm.

The Provision Market continues dull and neglected. There is a very limited demand for Mess Pork, and any attempt to press sales would result in a decline. To-day 100 brls were sold at $15.87½; but the offerings are confined only to the product of small outside packers. Cut meats are quiet, and prices are entirely nominal—the inquiry for the South being light, and but little on the market. To-day a lot of 1,000 pcs Green Sides were sold for shipment to Baltimore at 7½c packed. There is less inquiry for Lard, and we quote it dull at 9¼c, at which figure a lot of 45 brls changed hands.

STEAMBOATS TO BUFFALO.—We see it reported in the New York papers that the old steamboat competition between the Michigan Central and Southern railroads, is in a fair way of being revived upon the opening of navigation.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BLOCKED UP.—It is important that the commercial community should be aware that at present the Grand Trunk Railway is entirely blocked up with snow. The Montreal *Herald*, of the 4th, says:—

For three weeks the freight trains have been brought to a standstill which has caused an immense accumulation of freight at every station between Sarnia and Island Pond. We are informed that a few days ago the quantity had reached *ten thousand tons*, consisting of wheat, flour, pork, lard, ashes, dressed hogs, butter, &c., principally for Montreal and Portland. At the early part of this week the weather was milder and freight trains began to move again, but they were once more interrupted by the storm of yesterday. In fact there has been for more than a month scarcely time to get the snow of one storm cleared away ere another came down. Persons engaged in the grain trade are very much cramped by these disasters. It has been the custom of shippers at the West to draw against the parcels sent at short dates, say seven or ten days—and under ordinary favorable circumstances the grain or produce could be placed in the market within the time, but now this is impossible and those who have been forced to honor their short drafts find themselves woefully out of pocket, and drawn close at their bankers.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS IN TEXAS.—Advices from the interior of Texas report delightful weather. In some places the fruit trees have begun to blossom, and the farmers and planters have commenced breaking up ground for planting. In many sections a fine coating of grass is said to be gradually gathering on the prairies. In the upper counties the wheat crop is everywhere very promising.

FLOUR INSPECTION AT CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati *Price Current* of yesterday says:—

According to the new rules regarding the inspection of flour which has been placed under the control of the Chamber of Commerce, three grades [illegible] superfine, extra, and [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]—Feb. 5.—The provision market ... [illegible]

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1861.

FLOUR.—Received, 2,238 brls. Market dull and lower. Sales were:—150 brls "Snowflake" Spring extra at $4.25 del.; 110 brls "Radiant" at $4.35 on track; 100 brls "Troxell" at $4.15 del.; 100 brls "York Red" and 100 brls "Andalusia City Mills" at $3.90 del.

MILLSTUFFS—10 tons coarse Middlings at $10 on track.

WHEAT—Received, 19,678 bu. Market dull and ¼@½c lower. Sales were:—300 bu Northwestern Club at 81c in store; 2,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 80c in store; 5,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 74c in store; 4,000 bu do at 73¼c in store; 700 bu Rejected at 69c in store.

CORN—Received, 28,895 bu. Market firm and ½c higher. Sales were:—400 bu Yellow at 30c on track; 10,000 bu Mixed at 27¼c in store; 2,500 bu do at 27¾c in store.

OATS—Received, 2,095 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—300 bags at 18c on track; 200 bags do at 18c del.

RYE—Received, 1,829 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—700 bu No 1 in bags at 46c on track; 400 bu do at 45c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 151 bags fair at 40c on track; 180 bags prime at 48c on track.

SEEDS—Received, 3,064 lbs. Timothy advanced 5c. Sales were:—160 bushels good at $2.55. Clover quiet. Sales were:—100 bushels very choice at $4.00; 10 bags good at $4.80.

HIGHWINES—Received, 329 brls. Market steady. Sales were:—250 brls city at 14¼c; 150 brls country at 14c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 31@33c per gal.

DRIED FRUIT—400 bags southern dried apples at 3c, and 200 bags unpared peaches at 5¼c—thirty, sixty and ninety days.

BROOM CORN—6 tons good Broom Corn at $40.00.

BUTTER—1500 lbs choice Roll at 14½c; 600 lbs good tub at 12½c; Firkin, 8@10c.

EGGS—Steady at 15c ⅌ doz for Fresh.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens in demand at $1.80@2.00 ⅌ doz; Turkeys, 7@7½c ⅌ lb.

POTATOES—Dull and nominal at 15@25c.

MESS PORK—Dull. Sales 100 brls at $15.87½.

CUT MEATS—1000 pcs Green Sides at 7½c packed.

LARD—45 pkgs prime Leaf at 9¼c.

TALLOW—Quiet at 8½@9c for country to city.

HIDES—Received, 23,341 lbs. There is a fair demand and the market is steady. Green frozen, 6c; Green Salted, 6¾c; Dry Flint, 12@13c; Dry Salted, 10@11c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 2667. Market declined 10c. Sales were:

28 (choice) Hogs, averaging	358 lbs at		$6.35
127	..	200	6.12½
125	..	225	6.15
35	..	300	6.15
8	..	220	6.25
8	..	325	6.25
140 (choice) Hogs at $6.00@6.25, dividing on 200 lbs.			
750	..	$6.00@6.15,	.. 200 lbs.
19	..	$6.00@6.10,	.. 200 lbs.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 97. Market quiet with limited transactions at $5.00@5.30 gross.

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

DETROIT—Feb. 5.—The *Advertiser* of yesterday says:—There is but little change in the produce markets. Flour remains steady at the old figures, $4.50@4.75. Wheat quiet but in good demand at 90@100c. Corn on street 34c, from store 39c. Oats plenty and a shade lower, bringing but 19@20c. Rye 40@44c. Barley $1.00. Clover seed $4.25@4.30. Corn meal 75@87c per cwt. Potatoes 20@25c. Dressed hogs are more active again, and to-day were bringing $5.75@6.00, the inside rate for 200 lb averages. There is little or nothing doing in provisions. Butter is plenty and dull at 8@12½c. Eggs command 14@16c. The principal receipts by railroad during the past twenty-four hours have been as follows: Flour, bbls, 2995; wheat, bu, 409; corn, bu, 2126; oats, bu, 780; butter, lbs, 3293; dressed hogs, No., 1678.

CLEVELAND—Feb. 5.—Wheat—Sales one car of white at $1.18, and four cars red at $1.09—the latter to fill orders from the country. Holders offering to city millers at $1.08. Corn—Sale one car at 38c. Oats—Sale one car at 24c. Highwines—Sale 50 bbls at 15c. Clover seed—Holders ask $4.25. A bid of $4 per bu, for 300 bu, was refused.

TORONTO—Feb. 5.—The deliveries yesterday were limited, and business dull throughout the day. Fall wheat sold at from $1.12@1.17 per bu. Spring wheat in good demand at 95@100c per bu. Barley steady at 50@55c. Oats 26@27c. Pork steady at $5.50@5.80, and sometimes $6.

PITTSBURGH—Feb. 5.—Flour was in better request, and as a consequence the operations were more liberal, with sales at $5@5.25 for extra, $5.25@5.50 for extra family, and $6 for fancy. Oats continue dull; sales from store of 116 bu at 25c. Corn quiet and in limited request; sales of 150 bu ear at 40c from store.

BUFFALO, February 5.—The flour market continues steady, and only a moderate inquiry prevails. The aggregate of sales since Saturday noon is 400 brls, at $4.75@6.00 for extra Wisconsin; $5.12½@5.37½ for extra Indiana and Ohio; $5.50@5.75 for double extras, and $6.25 for choice family and bakers' brands. Wheat is dull. The only sales reported were 700 bu white Canadian at $1.20 and 900 bu Canada club at 98c. Corn remains steady at 45c for new, and 50c for old. Oats and barley unchanged. Dressed hogs held at 6¼@6½c. Whisky firm at 16@16½c, with sales of 40 brls at the latter figure.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 6—Provisions had a downward tendency; 200 brls mess pork at $15.75. Lard was held at previous quotations, but a concession of ¼@½c would have been necessary to effect sales.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR MARKET—Feb. 5.—The Flour market continues very dull. There is no quotable change in prices, but the demand both for export and home use is limited, and prices about the same. 200 brls extra sold for shipment at $5.50, and 800 brls fancy extra family at $6.12½ ⅌ brl. Standard superfine is freely offered at $5.25 without finding buyers, except in small lots, to the trade, and for higher grades up to $5.75 for superfine and extras, and $6@6.50 ⅌ brl for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour is held at $3.75, and Pa. Corn Meal at $3 ⅌ brl and little or nothing doing in either.

SEEDS AT PHILADELPHIA—Feb. 5—There is very little movement in Cloverseed, and only about 200 bu found buyers at $4.75@5.12½ ⅌ bush, the latter for prime. Timothy and Flaxseed are quiet. Of Redtop a sale is reported at $2 ⅌ sack.

SEEDS AT CINCINNATI—Feb. 6.—The *Price Current* reports as follows: Cloverseed very dull; the receipts are very large and the stock rapidly accumulating. The export demand is quite light and sales are made with difficulty at our quotations. Prices are lower, and there were more sellers than buyers at the close, at $4.25@4.40, in bags and brls. Flax, $1.10; Hemp is dull at $1.00. Nothing doing in Timothy.

NEW ORLEANS—Feb. 4—4 P. M.—Flour—Is in good demand, at $6 for superfine, which is an advance of 25c ⅌ brl. Provisions—Mess Pork is dull, and prices declining; $18@18.50 is about the range of the market. Lard dull, and is being pressed on the market at 10c for prime in tierces. Bacon in light supply, and the market is firm at full prices. Whisky—Is dull, at 18c for rectified. Coffee—In good demand. Sales of 2,000 bags at 11¾@12c for fair to prime. Corn—Has advanced to 58c, and is in good demand. Sugar—Is firm, and in good demand, at 5¾@6½c for fully fair to choice. Molasses—In active demand, at full prices. Sales 1,800 brls at 27c for choice.

BALTIMORE—Feb. 5.—Flour—Steady, Ohio and Howard at $5.25; City Mills nominally the same. Wheat—Dull. Red at $1.28@1.33; White $1.40@1.60. Corn—Steady. Mixed 58@60c; Yellow 60@61c. Provisions—Active and firm, at previous rates. Coffee—Steady, at 12¼@12½c. Whisky—Firm at 18c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—Feb. 5.—Rates were unchanged, but not very active. To Liverpool about 25,000@30,000 bushels of corn and wheat, in ship's bags, at 11½d; about 500 bales of cotton at 3s 8d; 2,000 brls flour at 3s 3d@3s 6d; 550 boxes bacon at 60s; and about 400 brls lard at 35s@37s 6d. To London 100 brls pork at 5s. To Glasgow 9,000 bush wheat, in ship's bags, at 12d. To Bremen 100 cases tobacco at 37s 6d.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6—Pork—There is some inquiry for mess, but high freights prevent operations to any extent. City packers hold their stocks at $18, and still small sales at that figure. 100 brls Chicago packing sold at $17.00, and about 50 brls country at $17.50 ⅌ brl. Nothing doing in bulk meats, except in a retail way at 6¼@6¾c for shoulders and 8@8¾c for sides and hams, packed; rumps nominally $11@12.50 ⅌ brl; joles $8.50@9. Bacon—There is a moderate demand, with only a limited supply. City cured, packed, is held at 7½@8c for shoulders; rib sides 10c—scarce; clear sides 10@11c; plain hams 9¼@10c; sugar cured do, 11c. No country cured on the market. Lard—There is little or no inquiry, and strictly prime, in brls and tcs would not bring over 10c; choice, in kegs at retail, 10@11c. Hogs—Quoted to shippers at 5@5½c. None arriving to packers.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—Corn, prices firm, but demand inactive through high freights. Sales comprise 390 bags yellow at 39@39½, delivered at the latter rate, 637 bags mixed and mixed white at 40c, part delivered; 325 bags white at 41c@41½c; 250 bags do at 42c, delivered, and 1000 bags do on private terms. Oats, no sales of moment to-day. Lots in a small way may be quoted at 30@32c, and round lots at 28@30c ⅌ bu. Barley, market very dull, especially for medium and lower grades. Sales 27 bags poor spring at 42½c, including bags, and 114 bags good spring at 50c ⅌ bu, bags returned. Wheat, receipts and supplies small and market very firm, demand active. Sales 754 bags prime club at 96c; 169 bags choice do at $1; 90 bags prime and choice red and white fall at $1.25; 88 and 500 bags fall on private terms. Flour, market unchanged and dull, with sales of 72 brls, in flat hoops, at $4.50; 99 do country superfine at $4.65, and a lot of 500 brls city superfine at $5.75 ⅌ brl. Corn Meal, about 100 brls prime white sold at $2 ⅌ brl, delivered. Whisky, unchanged and steady, with sales of 38 brls on private terms, bankable funds, and 235 do, part city, in lots, at 15c ⅌ gallon, currency. Hides, steady at 11¼@12c for dry flint. Other descriptions unchanged. Hay, demand limited and market dull. A lot of 200 bales in warehouse was sold on private terms. Good to choice timothy, in round lots from levee, may be quoted from 70@80c ⅌ 100 lbs. Seeds, sales 25 bags Hungarian at 90c; timothy and clover in small supply and good demand.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

PORK PACKING.—We have complete returns of the packing business in this and the adjoining States, from quite a large number of places, and in another week, we think we will be able to give the aggregates from 150 towns. There can be no doubt that the number will fall far short of last year, but we think this deficiency will be fully made up by the increase in weight—perhaps more than made up. There is a falling off in number at all the smaller places heard from; but, without an exception, an increase in weight. The information we have so far, settles the point of a positive scarcity of hogs. In very many sections there was a disposition and means to have fattened four times the number fattened, could the stock hogs have been procured, but *they could not at any price.* The demand for stock hogs now is pressing at all points in this and the adjoining States, and farmers are anxious to pay $5 gross. A fair to good breeding sow will bring $15 to $35, and the demand far in excess of the supply.—*Cin. Price Current, 6th.*

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—The *Gazette* thus reviews the market:

There was a better demand for bacon to-day under advices from New Orleans, but prices were not higher, except for clear sides, which brought 10¾c. Rib sides sold at 9¾c, and shoulders 7½c, the former closing firm, and the latter weak, at the rates. There is not much out of smoke, but offerings for future delivery are pretty free. Very little doing in bulk meats, and lots on the spot can be bought at 6¼@6¾c for shoulders and sides, and 8c for hams. Mess Pork is dull at $16.75 for country and $17.00 for city. Lard is dull, at 9¾c for city and 9¼c for country, in tierces. A small lot of the latter sold to-day at 9¼c. Manufacturers, in view of the immense production of oil from the wells in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia, buy sparingly. For lubricating purposes these oils occupy an important position, and for lubricating they are also getting to be extensively used. So far, however, the consumptive demand for lard, foreign and domestic, has kept prices up pretty well, though they are now relatively lower than at this date last year, when hog products, compared with our present currency, ruled as follows:

	1861.	1860.
Mess Pork	$16.75@17.00	$19.00
Bacon Sides	9¾	9¾
Bacon Shoulders	7½	7½
Bulk Sides	8¾	8¼
Bulk Shoulders	6¼	6½
Lard, brl and tierce	9¼@9¾	11¼

The product of the Western oil wells has, it is seen, depressed the price of lard about 2c ⅌ lb, and but for a good foreign and an increase in home demand from domestic consumers, a still greater depression might be expected.

The *Price Current*, with regard to future prices, says:

Confidence in present prices continues strong and general among the trade, and there can be little doubt that all those who can will hold until the summer months, and expect something arising not now foreseen, we feel confident that no important decline can be established during the spring months... [illegible] ... the supply, in proportion to the demand, will be far behind that of last season; and this applies to all articles of the hog product except lard.

[illegible]—Feb. 5.—There was a [illegible]

since fallen off, and the market is now quiet but firm at $4.65@4.70 for superfine. We have unfavorable news from Europe and New York, but this does not materially affect our trade, the South taking the article pretty freely at prices relatively higher than Eastern seaboard quotations. In New Orleans yesterday, superfine advanced to $6. In view of the moderate stocks in New York, and the extensive wants of the South, holders in this market have great confidence in prices. The new inspection regulations, established under the direction of our Chamber of Commerce, are now in operation here. There are three grades—superfine, extra and family. This arrangement promises to work to the satisfaction of all parties. There is a fair demand for prime wheat at $1@1.05 for red, and $1.05@1.10 for white. Shelled corn is dull at 36@38c. Ear is in good demand at 33@35c. Groceries are firm, and prices have an upward tendency; molasses 29@30c; sugar 4¾@7¼c, embracing inferior and prime; coffee 12@13¼c. Whisky steady at 14c.

MARKET BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—ASHES—Quiet and unchanged, sales small, $5 for pots, $5.25 for pearls.

FLOUR—Declined 5c per brl, only limited demand for home consumption and very moderate export; sales 10,800 bbls at $5.70@5.75 for super state, which is scarce and nominal; $5.35@5.39 for extra state, chiefly $5.35; $5.10@5.30 for super western; $5.35@5.60 for common to choice extra western; $7.55@7.65 for shipping brands extra r.h.O.; $5.70@7.00 for trade brands do. Market closing dull, holders generally disposed to realize. Canadian flour dull and drooping. Sales 280 bbls at $5.75@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour steady at $3.50@4.15 for common to choice super. Corn meal dull and heavy. Sales 100 bbls Brandywine at $3.50.

WHISKY firm and in fair demand. Sales 650 bbls at 18½c including 200 bbls E & D at 16c.

GRAIN—Wheat—Export demand less active and the market scarcely so firm; prices unchanged. Sales 13,500 Mil. club and amber Iowa $1.25 del., 6,000 bu white western at $1.45@1.52, 2,000 bu white Ind. at $1.45. Rye quiet and firm at 65@68c. Barley dull at 67@80c as to quality. Corn market heavy and 1c ⅌ bu lower, with only a limited demand for export and home consumption. Sales 29,000 bu at 66c for old mixed western in store, 67c delivered, 63@65c for white mixed western at the R R depot, 69c new yellow Jersey, 73½c for choice white southern. Oats in little better request at 35@35c for western and Canadian, 36@38½c for state, including very choice lots at 37c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—market dull, heavy and lower for mess; sales 25 brls at $17@17.50, closing with no buyers at the inside price, and dull and nominal for prime at $13. Beef quiet and unchanged; sales 125 brls at $4.75@5.00 for country prime, $5.75@6.25 for country mess, $8@10.00 for repacked mess, and $10@11.00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams quiet and steady at 13@15 for state and western. Cutmeats dull and heavy—sales 50 pkgs at 6¾@6½ for shoulders, and 8@8½c for hams. Hogs dull at 7¼@7½c for corn fed dressed, and 5¾@6c for live weights. Bacon dull and lower—sales 100 boxes western long-ribbed middles at 9¼, and 250 boxes western Cumberland middles at 8½. Lard dull, heavy and declining—sales 50 brls at 9¾@10 for No 1 to prime western. Butter in limited request, at 10@14 for Ohio, and 14@19 for state. Cheese steady at 9@10 for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES.—Coffee rather quiet, but prices unchanged. Molasses unchanged. Sugar, raw unchanged. Sales 310 hhds, at 4½@4¾c for New Orleans, and 4¾@5 for Cuba, and 200 boxes Havana, at 5¾c.

STOCKS—Dull and lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 52½; Galena and Chicago, 60; Illinois Central scrip, 76¼; Panama, 114; Michigan Southern guaranteed, 21¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 32¼; Michigan Southern, 14½; Michigan Central, 55¼; Reading, 43, b 30; New York Central, 75¾; Hudson, 43, s 10; Pacific Mail, 83¼; Canton Co., 14¼; Harlem, 1st bonds, 99; Missouri 6s, 65; Kentucky 6s, 92; Treasury 12s, 101¾.

Foreign Markets.

PER ANGLO SAXON.] LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report flour dull and declined 6d; sales of western at 29s 6d. Wheat dull; all qualities had slightly declined and holders pressing their stocks on the market. There was a still declining tendency on all articles when the market closed.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull. Pork inactive. Bacon quiet. Lard steady. Tallow closed quiet but steady.

GROCERIES—Sugars steady. Coffee dull. Rice steady; sales new Carolina at 25s 6d.

ASHES—Pots steady at 29s 6d. Pearls steady at 30s.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin firm. Spirits turpentine steady at 31@32s.

LONDON, January 24th.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, all qualities slightly declined.

GROCERIES—Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Tea nearly unchanged. Rice quiet. Tallow quiet, but steady at 60s.

LINSEED OIL—Steady at 30s 6d.

MONEY MARKET—Generally unchanged. I. C. R.R. 34½ discount; Erie 27@28; N. Y. C. 73@75.

LONDON, January 25.—Consols closed at 91½@91¾ for both money and account.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUARRIES. C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS, Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$ 500		20 horse power		$1,250
8 ..	700		25 ..		1,500
10 ..	800		30 ..		1,675
12 ..	900		35 ..		1,850
15 ..	1,100		40 ..		2,000

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C., At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago Illinois. Post Office address Box 174. oc6'30-ly

$200! REVOLUTION IN THE PIANO TRADE. New Rosewood Seven Octave Full Iron Frame Pianos, WARRANTED OF DURABLE STRUCTURE, FOR TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS. Also, Steinway & Son's INCOMPARABLE PIANO FORTES! At the New York Factory Cash Prices! WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. The only Wholesale and Retail Depot in the Northwest for all kinds of MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC, BRASS INSTRUMENTS, And Everything else Musical. CATALOGUES Containing full Descriptive Price Lists, sent to any address free of charge on application. One Price! Cash on Delivery! SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Root & Cady, 95 Clark street. GEO. F. ROOT, E. T. ROOT, C. M. CADY. CHICAGO. fel-d961-1wdaw

DIARIES. DIARIES. FOR 1861. POCKET AND OFFICE DIARIES OF EVERY VARIETY, FOR SALE BY JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, No. 122 Lake Street.

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SPECIAL NOTICE. We would respectfully inform the friends and customers of I. M. Singer & Co., That we will REMOVE our Sewing Machine Office on the first February, from the old stand 66 Lake street, to the new and elegant store, No. 50 Clark Street, Under the Sherman House. JAMES BOLTON, Agent.

BROWN'S GIFT ENVELOPES. PUT UP BY IRA BROWN, 61 West Kinzie Street, Chicago. One of the original and first Gift Men of the West. This Envelope contains 18 sheets of Note Paper, 18 Assorted Envelopes and 3 Steel Pens. There is also a gift in each worth from Twenty-Five Cents to Five Dollars... [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 7.—Both Houses of the Kentucky Legislature agreed to adjourn next Monday, till March 20th.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The artillery company lately at Augusta, Georgia, arrived here this morning. They are quartered in the south wing of the Treasury building, owing to the difficulty of procuring accommodations elsewhere.

Gov. Letcher is among the latest arrivals.

Failures in the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Graydon, McCreery & Co., dry goods jobbers, have suspended. Liabilities $1,000,000. Strang, Adriance & Co., in the same trade, have suspended, with about the same liabilities. A large dividend is expected from each, if not payment in full.

Gone to Kentucky to Fight.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7.—Hon. Horace Heffern and Hon. G. C. Moody, members of the House of Representatives, left this city last night for Kentucky, it is supposed for the purpose of a hostile meeting, occasioned by some personal remarks between the gentlemen in the House, a few days ago.

From Kansas.

ATCHISON, K. T., Feb. 7.—The Kansas Relief Committee held their monthly meeting to-day. A dispatch was read by Gen. Pomeroy from J. E. Williams, Esq., Treasurer of the New York Relief Committee, authorizing him to draw on them for $5,000. Encouraged by this timely aid, the Committee directed the immediate establishment of one relief department south of the Marais des Cygnes, and another south of the Kaw river at Topeka. Teams will be started to-morrow morning. Special thanks were voted to the New York Committee for their generous succor at this critical moment. Resolutions were also passed thanking the Chicago Committee and all others who, by their generous efforts, have thus far aided the cause. A committee of correspondence, consisting of Chas. Lines, N. B. Blake and J. B. Burgett, all New England men, was appointed to advise with the Boston Committee relative to some two tons of clothing, shoes, &c., for the want of which the people are suffering, but which still remain locked up in the hands of the Express agent here for non-payment of freights. It was stated that these goods, like all which have been forwarded by the New York and Chicago Committees, would have come in free had they been sent absolutely to Gen. Pomeroy, instead of being consigned to a Boston agent, unknown to Railroad agents, and unrecognized by the Express companies. The committee of correspondence were also instructed to implore the Boston Committee to make a prompt distribution of the funds which have been for ten weeks accumulating in their hands, but not a dollar of which has yet entered Kansas.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the "Anglo Saxon."

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 6.—The steamship Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool 24th, via Londonderry 25th, arrived to-night. The North American and Kangaroo arrived out on the 24th. The Vigo sailed for New York with £59,000 in specie. The New York would leave Southampton on the 26th.

GREAT BRITAIN.—It was expected that the Indian 5 per cent. loan of £3,000,000 will not be delayed beyond the 28th.

FRANCE.—The proceedings of the Senate and Corps Legislatif have been ordered placed at the disposal of each journal every evening.

France is said to be making extraordinary military and naval preparations. The excuse is the threatening attitude of Germany towards Denmark, and the speech of the King of Prussia.

The Bourse was steady at 67f 45.

ITALY.—Batteries at Gaeta unexpectedly opened on the morning of the 22d a heavy fire against the Sardinians. The latter promptly replied and compelled the place to remain silent, and the besiegers continued the fire. Fourteen vessels were before Gaeta at noon. On the 22d the fleet got into line. The Sardinians were actively erecting new batteries.

Sardinian troops had been despatched to Abruzzi and Calabria, where reactionary movements were everywhere suppressed.

Garibaldi calls for fresh donations to procure necessary means for facilitating to Victor Emanuel the enfranchisement of the rest of Italy. The vigilance committee is urged to penetrate every Italian with the idea that in the spring Italy must have a million patriots under arms.

DENMARK.—The Minister of Marine has ordered the equipment of twenty-two steamers, and the reserve corps of sailors is ordered to assemble by the 21st of March. A committee had been appointed to purchase gun-boats.

An influential meeting had been held at Manchester to devise measures to relieve the cotton trade anxiety, resulting from dependence upon the Southern States of the United States. Resolutions were passed recommending efforts commensurate with the danger, approving the steps taken for the formation of a Cotton Supply Company.

Several American vessels had registered at Liverpool under the British flag to enable them to carry salt to South Carolina, and return with cotton, without fear of capture.

Gen. Turr had returned to Turin from a visit to Garibaldi. He reported that the latter had sent a message of conciliation to Cavour, and had given up his attack on Venetia as inexpedient. Another version says that Garibaldi declines to adjourn the work of deliverance, unless Parliament relieves him of solemn engagements.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says the opinion gains ground that the terms indicated by the friends of Garibaldi rather give new guarantees of the peace of the world, than tend to disturb.

Immense activity exists at the Toulon arsenal, as if the Government intends to send thirty-four ships to sea, together with twenty steel clad frigates.

Shanghai, Dec. 7.—Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant have left for Japan. The rebels gaining ground.

Galle, 31st.—The ship Herculean was totally lost on the 29th November at Paul's Head. Crew saved.

PARIS, Thursday—Bourse firm, 67,55.

NAPLES, 24th—The powder magazine exploded in the Sardinian camp yesterday, killing 20.

The firing on Gaeta was vigorous, and but slowly replied to by the besieged.

PESTH, 25th.—The emperor announces that a general amnesty shall be proclaimed when the question of sequestration of the property of refugees is settled.

Affairs at the National Capital.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE—THE OFFICIAL LETTERS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND SOUTH CAROLINA RELATIVE TO FORT SUMTER.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1861.

The Charleston *Courier* contains all the correspondence relative to Fort Sumter. Numbers one, two and three are the letters which passed between Governor Pickens and Major Anderson, relative to the firing into the Star of the West. Number four is dated Jan. 11, and is from Gov. Pickens to Major Anderson. It announces the appointment of Messrs. Magrath and Jamison to present to him various considerations to induce the surrender of Fort Sumter. Maj. Anderson replies, on the same day, that he cannot comply, and desires that the matter be referred to Washington.

Number six is Gov. Pickens's letter to the President, appointing Col. Hayne Commissioner to Washington, to demand the surrender of Fort Sumter, and arrange the terms of the transfer.

Number seven contains the instructions to Col. Hayne. They are, first, to demand the surrender of Fort Sumter; second, to require a positive answer from the President, and to adjust the terms and all matters susceptible of valuation in money; thirdly, to say to the President of the United States, if it is avowed on his part to retain possession of Fort Sumter, that such a course will inevitably lead to a bloody issue; a question which in the judgment of the Governor can have but one conclusion reconcilable with due regard to the State of South Carolina, and to the welfare of other States which now constitute the United States, and that humanity teaches all men, but particularly those who are in authority and have control of the lives of others, to regard a resort to arms as the last which should be considered.

To shed their blood in defence of their rights, is a duty which the citizens of South Carolina fully recognize, and in such a cause, the Governor, while deploring the stern necessity which may compel him to call for the sacrifice, will feel that his obligation to preserve inviolate the sacred rights of South Carolina, will justify the sacrifice necessary to secure that end.

The Governor concludes by saying that he does not desire to remind the President of the responsibilities which are upon him.

Number eight is a letter to Col. Hayne, signed by Wigfall, Hemphill, Yulee, Mallory, and other Southern Senators, urging Col. Hayne to make no demand on the President for a few days, under the belief that arrangements would be made to prevent bloodshed.

They suggest that an arrangement be made between the President and Col. Hayne till the 15th of February, by which time a peaceable settlement could be devised. They recommend, in the meantime, that Maj. Anderson be allowed supplies and free communication.

No. nine is Col. Hayne's letter assenting to the proposition.

No. ten is a letter from the Committee of Southern Senators, communicating the correspondence to the President.

No. eleven is a letter from Secretary Holt to the Committee in behalf of the President, in which he says that the President has been desirous of preventing bloodshed, and merely holds the Fort under his obligation to protect the property of the Government. His object has been to act on the defensive, and he has given proof of his indisposition to spill blood by forbearing to resort to force even after an unarmed vessel had been fired upon. He refuses, however, to give assurances that no reinforcements will be sent to Fort Sumter.

He says he has no authority to make such an arrangement; at this time there is no necessity to reinforce Maj. Anderson, as he does not require it, and has made no request for aid. No act of war will be waged on South Carolina, by the President, as Congress alone has the war making power. This letter is sent to Colonel Hayne by the Committee, who replies that he will wait instructions from home, but does not regard the letter as satisfactory.

The last of the series is a lengthy dispatch from the Executive Department of South Carolina to Col. Hayne, dated on the 26th of January, in which it commends the delay on the part of Col. Hayne, but expresses great dissatisfaction at the action of the President in refusing to give a guarantee till the 15th of February, that no reinforcements shall be sent Major Anderson. It says that an attempt to reinforce him will be regarded as an act of war; that the assumption that Fort Sumter is only held as Government property, is inconsistent with those requirements of duty which the President alleges to be obligatory upon him, but which seem only so in relation to a military

[illegible] ... to keep and defend Fort Sumter within the limits of South Carolina, as a military post of the United States.

The Governor then enumerates the acts of the United States sending out hostile expeditions to Southern States, and expresses his satisfaction that the real purposes of the Government are thus revealed.

The closing instructions are as follows: "If the President, when you have stated the reasons which prompted the Governor in making a demand for the delivery of Fort Sumter, shall refuse to deliver the fort upon the pledge you have been authorized to make, you will communicate that refusal without delay to the Governor.

"If the President shall not be prepared to give an immediate answer, you will communicate to him that his answer may be transmitted within a reasonable time to the Governor at this place. The Governor does not consider it necessary that you should remain in Washington any longer than is necessary to execute this closing duty of your mission, in the manner now indicated to you. As soon as the Governor shall receive from you information that you have closed your mission, and the reply, whatever it may be, of the President, he will consider the conduct which will be necessary on his part."

Col. Hayne still remains here, and I learn this afternoon, does not expect to leave till after this week. This would seem to indicate that he had not yet received a final reply from the President.

A Jersey Heroine—Mrs. Slemmer.

[Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

TRENTON, Feb. 1, 1860.

It is singular how our heroes, and our heroines too, start up into public favor, sometimes by a single stroke of courage or judgment at the perilous moment. Heroes they must have always been, but opportunity was wanting. That present, and at a single bound, they take position in public confidence. We all remember how General Taylor's victorious progress toward Mexico, astonished the country by the sudden discovery of his transcendant military capacity, and how the country afterward, by general acclamation, heaped upon him its greatest honors. It was just so in the case of Major Anderson. A single glorious act has enabled him to carve his name high up upon the shaft of military renown. The reward is yet to come.

But Lieut. Slemmer, in command of Fort Pickens, and his heroic wife, are entitled to more public consideration than they have yet received. This officer, and his parents, are all natives of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Both his grandfathers fought at Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth. He graduated with honor at West Point, served in Florida against the Seminoles, was there promoted and ordered to California, and, being again promoted, was ordered to Fort Moultrie. He afterwards entered the Coast Survey at the invitation of Professor Bache. But he had hardly accepted this duty when the Superintendent of the West Point Academy, knowing his high qualifications, applied to the Secretary of War for the appointment of Lieut. Slemmer as a teacher there. There he remained four years, was then ordered to Fort Moultrie a second time, and thence to Pensacola, where his command embraced Fort Pickens, Fort Barrancas and Fort McRae.

It was while here, occupying the barracks, he accomplished the brilliant feat of transferring his little command from a weak position to the impregnable one of Fort Pickens. He thus foiled the rebels in their plans against that important position as completely as did Major Anderson. There he is now, commanding the harbor, and by incessant labor in putting the fortress in fighting condition, his little band of heroes may be relied on to do their whole duty to the Union. Distance has deprived him of much of the notoriety which has attended the movement at Fort Sumter. But Lieutenant Slemmer acted on his own responsibility, and the country will gallantly sustain him in what he so wisely did. After the barracks had been so hastily evacuated that even Mrs. Slemmer's trunks and clothes were left behind in the hurry, the rebels took possession. Mrs. Slemmer took boat and returned to the barracks to obtain them. The sentry stopped her and demanded her business, but she pushed bravely on, and entering the barracks, asked that the trunks containing her clothing might be given up. Though no insulting demonstration was made, yet the rebels refused her. It was then the fire of her heroic soul broke forth. "Then," said she, "I will take command of one of Lieutenant Slemmer's guns myself, and when he gives the word to fire, will batter down your barracks."

This lady, whose name is Caroline, is a Jersey woman, the youngest daughter of the Rev. John Reynolds, of the Episcopal church, formerly Chaplain in the navy, and long a resident of Burlington, where his three daughters were educated at St. Mary's Hall. She graduated there when only fifteen years of age, and is but twenty now. She was distinguished at school for great aptitude for learning and excessive fondness for learning. Out of school, though generally seen with some miscellaneous book in hand, yet in school she was probably never known to be deficient with her lessons. Her education has been very complete. Her intellectual faculties are of the highest order. Her mind is quick, strong and courageous, making her speech to the rebels exactly what one might have expected from such a heroine. In face and feature she is extremely prepossessing, with very captivating manners. She is worthy to be the wife of the hero of Fort Pickens.

EFFECT OF SECESSION UPON THE CARRYING TRADE.—Secession is greatly benefitting the freighting-ships, and seems likely to enable the Northern manufactures to obtain their cotton much cheaper than it can be laid down in England and France. The rates of freight to Great Britain and the continent of Europe are now twice as high as usual, and paying great profits to those fortunate enough to have ships in the gulf ports. At the same time, the coastwise rate has risen only slightly, and this state of things is giving an advantage to the Northern manufacturer of about one cent a pound in the cost of cotton which he has never before possessed. Thus secession is making the ship-owners rich, and at the same time benefitting the Northern manufacturers. Why can't Northern men leave the thing alone?

Tiger Chased by Baboons.

The following account of a tiger chase is extracted from the North Lincoln *Sphinx*, a regimental paper published at Graham's Town. The writer, after alluding to his sporting experiences of all kinds, and in all quarters of the globe, declares that he never witnessed so novel or intensely exciting a chase as that about to be described:

Not long ago I spent a few days at Fort Brown, a small military post on the banks of the Great Fish river, where my friend W. was stationed. One evening, as my friend and I were returning home after a somewhat fatiguing day's buck shooting, we were startled by hearing the most extraordinary noises not far from us. It seemed as if all the demons in the infernal regions had been unchained, and were amusing themselves by trying to frighten us poor mortals by their horrid yelling. We stood in breathless expectation, not knowing what could possibly be the cause of this diabolical row, with all sorts of strange conjectures flashing in our minds. Nearer and nearer the yelling and schreeching approached, and presently the cause became visible to our astonished eyes. Some three or four hundred yards to our right, upon the brow of a small hill, a spotted leopard, (commonly called in this country, a tiger, though much smaller than the lord of the Indian jungles) came in view, bounding along with all the speed and energy of despair, while close behind him followed a enormous pack of baboons, from whose throats proceeded the demoniacal sounds that had, a few seconds before, so startled us. Our excitement in the chase, as you may suppose, was intense. On went the tiger, making for the river, the baboons following like avenging demons, and evidently gaining ground upon their nearly exhausted foe, though their exultant yells seemed each moment to increase his terror and his speed. They reached the stream, the tiger still a few yards in advance, and, with a tremendous bound, he cast himself into its muddy waters and made for the opposite bank. The next moment his pursuers, in admirable confusion, were struggling after him, and as the tiger (now fearfully exhausted) clambered on the land again, the largest and strongest of the baboons were close at his heels, though many of the pack (the old the very young, and the weakly,) were struggling in the water. In a few moments all had passed from our sight behind the brow of the opposite bank; but their increased yelling, now stationary behind the hill, told us that the tiger had met his doom, and that their strong arms and long jaws were tearing him limb from limb. As the evening was far advanced, and we were still some miles from home, we did not cross the river to be in at the death; but, next morning a few bones, and scattered fragments of flesh and skin, showed what had been the tiger's fate. On our return home we were told by some Dutch gentleman that such hunts are not uncommon when a tiger is rash enough to attack the young baboons, which often happens. All these creatures for miles round, assemble and pursue their enemy with relentless fury to his death. Sometimes the chase lasts for days; but it invariably closes with the destruction of the tiger—a striking instance that the idea of retribution is not confined to manalone!

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THE CHICAGO ART-UNION Distribution and Exhibition. This Exhibition of Paintings, Statuary, etc., will be closed on the Fifteenth of February, and the ONE HUNDRED WORKS OF ART for distribution among the eight hundred subscribers will take place on the 20th following. The Paintings and Sculptures to be drawn for, with other works will remain at the Gallery up to the time of drawing... [illegible] ... Address to COL. SAM'L STONE, Treasurer, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Devoted to News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Education, Art, Science and Literature.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1861.

POLITICAL.—The great political campaign of 1860 is closed. The battle has been fought and won, and the eagles of victory perch on the Republican banners. ABRAHAM LINCOLN has been triumphantly elected President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March, 1861.

We are entering upon a year that will be memorable in the annals of American politics. The Fire-Eaters of the Cotton States have undertaken to break up the American Union, because they are not allowed forever to rule it. The people have decided at the ballot-box, to have the Federal Government administered according to the precepts and policy of the Fathers; and in strict accordance with the Constitution they have elected a President to execute their will. The slave-holding oligarchy refuse to submit, and have proclaimed their purposes to disrupt the Confederacy unless their demands shall be immediately complied with, which embrace the following points:

DEMANDS OF THE FIRE-EATERS.—1st, That the people of the North shall give up their convictions that Slavery is wrong, and profess to believe that it is morally and politically right. 2d, That the Constitution shall be so construed as to recognize Property in Man, and thereby Nationalize the institution of American slavery. 3d, That the Free States shall pay for all fugitives from labor who may escape. 4th, That all State laws against kidnapping shall be repealed. 5th, That Slavery shall be extended into all the Territories and protected by a Federal Slave Code. 6th, That the Slave trade shall be re-opened in the District of Columbia. 7th, That a law shall be passed granting the right to slaveholders to travel and sojourn in the Free States, ACCOMPANIED BY THEIR SLAVES.

In case of non-compliance with these terms, the Fire-Eaters threaten to secede from the Union, and set up a Southern Confederacy, re-open the African Slave Trade, and attempt to found a great slave-holding empire, by absorbing Mexico, Central America and the Islands of the Gulf. Such is the programme of the Disunionists.

In this crisis it behooves every sound patriot and friend of the Union and Constitution to stand by Lincoln's Administration, as the old Democrats stood by Gen. Jackson when assailed by South Carolina nullifiers. The free North must not be bullied nor frightened by the arrogant oligarchy into a base surrender of its dearest rights and most cherished principles.

OTHER QUESTIONS.—And there are other important matters to come before the new Administration. Among these are: Free Homesteads for the Landless; Improvements of Rivers and Harbors; Construction of a Railroad to the Pacific; Encouragement of the Manufacturing and Farming industry of the country; Retrenchment and Reform in the administration of Government; a restoration, in short, of the earlier and purer days of the Republic. On all these questions, the TRIBUNE will ever be found an earnest champion on the side of Freedom, Right and Patriotism.

GENERAL NEWS.—Chicago is the Commercial Emporium of a large portion of the Northwest, and by reason of her immense system of railroads and telegraph lines, she has become a great news centre; and we are confident that western readers can obtain their earliest information of passing events from the columns of the Chicago TRIBUNE, than in any other newspaper that keeps fully up with the progress of the times.

CORRESPONDENCE.—During the coming winter one of the editors will correspond for the TRIBUNE from Washington, giving full and graphic reports of the proceedings of an exciting session of Congress.

Another of the editors will attend at Springfield and keep the people fully posted on what will be done by the Illinois Legislature. Correspondents will be employed at the Capitols of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Indiana.

From other portions of the country and from foreign lands, we derive our intelligence from the multifarious correspondents of the Associated Press, from an immense exchange list and the letters of numerous friends.

MARKETS.—The TRIBUNE has achieved a high reputation as a Commercial paper, and in this department it possesses the confidence and enjoys the patronage of business men to a high degree. Its market reports embrace every article that the farmer or dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper, whether western, eastern or foreign markets. The TRIBUNE also discusses very fully, in its editorial and news columns, currency questions, Railroad, Bank and State Stocks, agricultural products of America and Europe, and all other topics connected with the material interests of our country.

AGRICULTURE.—During the coming year we shall pay particular attention to farming matters. Each issue contains a carefully prepared agricultural article, containing a large amount of fresh and valuable information pertaining to the farm and garden. Interesting letters from "Rural," and other able Agricultural and Horticultural writers, will be published. No western newspaper devotes so much space to reports of fairs, crops, live stock, improved implements and modes of culture, and all other matters of interest to the tillers of the soil.

EDUCATION.—The cause of Education will receive due attention in our columns. And the Literary and Miscellaneous matter will be prepared with a view to making the paper a welcome family visitor, combining the agreeable and useful. In short, the purpose of the publishers is, to make the Chicago TRIBUNE so interesting and valuable that no well regulated Western family can AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT.

Now is the time to renew subscriptions and make up clubs for the new year. A little effort in any neighborhood will procure a list of names. People can afford to subscribe, as this is a year of abundance.

☞ Postage on the Chicago TRIBUNE is only half as much as on the New York or Eastern papers.

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—They have the celebrated WHEEL FEED, capable of handling the finest or coarsest fabric, or even leather.

—They do not have curved or crooked needle which are constantly breaking, straight needles are known to be the best.

—They do not break the thread, skip stitches, nor form a chain stitch ridge on the underside of the cloth.

—They will sew over gathers or seams without breaking the threads or requiring a change of tension.

—They will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, gather and bind beautifully, making the stitch even and alike on both sides.

—They will do easily all FAMILY and TAILORING work, thus obviating the necessity of procuring one machine for heavy and another for light work.

—For Farmers requiring a machine that will not get out of repair on coarsest or finest work they are just the thing.

THEY PUBLICLY CHALLENGE MACHINES OF ANY AND ALL OTHER MANUFACTURE TO DO AS LARGE A RANGE OF WORK AS CAN EASILY BE DONE ON THESE MACHINES.

☞ Call and see them, or send for a Circular.

COOK, STONE & CO.,

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General Agents for the Northwestern States. 124......LAKE STREET......124 (Up-Stairs,) Chicago.

THE ONLY PREPARATION THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS, And grows more and more popular every day. READ THE FOLLOWING:

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 21st, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—Thee will please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee would not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless." Thy friend, SUSANNAH KIRBY.

LIGONIER, Noble Co., Ind., Feb. 5th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy. Very respectfully yours, A. M. LATTA. Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

WHOLESALE AGENTS, Chicago:—J. D. Park, O. F. Fuller & Co., J. H. Reed & Co., Smith, Dwyer & Co., Lord & Smith and Gale Brothers.

TEN THOUSAND QUIRES. D. B. COOKE & CO., Law Booksellers and Stationers, NO. 111 LAKE STREET, Have just opened an Invoice of over 10,000 QUIRES Of Blank Books, embracing a general assortment from the smallest PASS BOOK to the LARGEST RECORD BOOK. Our stock of Blank Books is by far the LARGEST IN THE CITY, and the attention of purchasers is invited to it before buying elsewhere. All styles and sizes of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Cash Books, Record Books, Lawyer's Dockets, Insurance Records, Bill Books, Shipping Receipts, Receipt Books, Books of Blank Notes and Drafts, Miniature Setts of Blank Books, for private accounts, Pass Books, Memorandum and Bar Books, &c., &c. D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. William B. Ogden, Trustee of Eleanor O. Read, vs. Dearborn Seminary, Liberty Bigelow, Samuel C. Lawrence, John W. Wauchop, Levi D. Boone, Trustee for use of Louisa M. Boone, Louisa M. Boone, David J. Ely, Trustee of Phoebe A. Avery, Phoebe A. Avery, Frederick Tuttle, Henry Smith, George W. Day, Jr., William P. Barnes, Lyman Walker, Henry A. Huntington, Philip Wadsworth, Calvin C. Parks, John P. Chapin and Daniel C. Ferguson.—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1861, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, on Monday, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of February, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, situate in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, to-wit:—Lots (5) and six (6) in Block thirteen (13), in Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago. IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Dated January 31st, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE.—Personal property belonging to the estate of William F. Price, deceased, consisting of the one-half part of the Barque "David Morris," her tackle, apparel and furniture, will be sold at vendue on board said Barque at the Hoboing Rail Road Dock, at the Cuyahoga River, on the twenty-sixth of February, A. D. 1861. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on the forenoon of said day. TERMS—Notes, one-half at three months, and one-half at six months, with interest, with two satisfactory securities, will be taken in payment. DAVID MORRIS, PHILLIP I. PRICE, Adm'rs. Cleveland, O., Feb. 4, 1861.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuna will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults... [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man "Can you 'ease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting SICK HEADACHE, of hepatic disease constituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anaemia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named NEURALGIA.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but takes on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a REAL BLESSING.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Billious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

☞ Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of NERVOUS OR SICK HEADACHE may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the NAUSEA and HEADACHE to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing COSTIVENESS.

For LITERARY MEN, STUDENTS, Delicate Females, and all persons of SEDENTARY HABITS, they are valuable as a LAXATIVE,

IMPROVING THE APPETITE,

giving TONE and VIGOR to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have

Prevented and Relieved

a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the NERVOUS system or from a deranged state of the STOMACH.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the

Absence of any Disagreeable Taste, RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, 48 Cedar Street, New-York.

Commission Merchants.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock. No. 216½ South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. WATSON V. COE, WM. H. RICE, A. L. UNDERWOOD.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 188......SOUTH WATER STREET......188 Aikin's Buildings, Chicago. Business confined strictly to Commission.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, (Late of the firm of Tucker, Randolph & Carter.) COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission Business. Advances made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

I HAVE THIS DAY DISPOSED of my interest in the Commission Business to Messrs. Mellen & Olmsted, which firm I cheerfully recommend to my friends and the patrons of the late firm of Weller, Mudd & Mellen, as being fully entitled to their confidence, and respectfully solicit for them a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon me. JESSE WELLER. CHICAGO, January 22, 1861.

MELLEN & OLMSTED, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [Successors to Jesse Weller and Weller, Mudd & Mellen.] 176 South Water Street. Advances made on Consignments to us and to our friends South and East. REFER TO E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Betts, Mellen & Wyman, St. Louis; Putman, Olmsted & Co., Burlington, Iowa. J. O. MELLEN, late of Weller, Mudd & Mellen. S. K. OLMSTED, late with Putman, Olmsted & Co., Burlington, Iowa.

W. SCOTT STEWART, Produce Commission Merchant, NO. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SHERMAN & HALL, Produce and Commission Merchants, 97......SOUTH WATER STREET......97 Liberal cash advances on Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions and Dried Fruits, for sale in this market or for shipment East.

CASH ADVANCES. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. Liberal Cash Advances will be made on consignments to the above house of BACON, LARD PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE generally, by THOMAS NASH.

A. PEUGNET, Commission Merchant. Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally. OFFICE NO. 2 BILLIARD'S BLOCK, N. E. cor. S. Water and Clark-sts. Post Office Box 3897. REFERENCES:—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. B. W. Raymond, do.; Isaac Cook, Esq., do.; S. W. Ripley, Esq., do.; F. Harmony, Nephew & Co., New York; Gourd Freres, do.; Yelverton Bros., do.; Jas. King's Sons, do.; Jas. H. Lucas, Esq., St. Louis; Edward Teson, Esq., do.; Chas. Chouteau, Esq., do. ☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments.

EDWARD SACKET, Commission Merchant, No. 186½ South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill. REFER to Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co. Chicago; Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Parker Handy, Esq., Cashier, New York; A. Whitney & Sons, Philadelphia; F. F. Fowler & Co., New Orleans.

FORD & NORTON, Storage and Commission Merchants, Fire Proof Warehouse, on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. ☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & CO., General Commission Merchants, 119 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. JAMES L. GATES. ALFRED E. PITKIN.

NORTON, ROBB & CO., Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES AND FISH, And General Commission Merchants, No. 16 River Street, Chicago, Ill. HORACE NORTON. CHAS. ROBB. E. E. NORTON.

FINLEY, HOYT & RUMSEY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 13 South La Salle Street, Old United States Custom House Buildings, Chicago. JAS. W. FINLEY. J. M. HOYT. I. P. RUMSEY. CARD.—In withdrawing from the Commission Business, we take great pleasure in recommending the above firm to our friends and patrons and solicit for them a continuance of their business. Having known them for several years, we cheerfully recommend them as good business men, and in every respect reliable. FINLEY & WHEELER.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water streets, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments. P. V. CHAMBERLAIN. H. W. SEYMOUR.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 136 South Water st., Pomeroy's Buildings. Post Office Drawer 6127, Chicago. JAS. S. BAILIE. R. SEYMOUR. REFERENCES:—Sturges, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Martin, General Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, Commission Merchants, NO. 5 POMEROY'S BLOCK, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. B. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively. 20 and 22 LASALLE STREET, 20 and 22 CHICAGO.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water St., Chicago.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street. B. F. CULVER. C. E. CULVER.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 28 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. REFER to—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co. Alonzo Richmond & Co. Hon. Jno. C. Haines, Chicago; J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo.

TURPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 132 1-2 South Water St., Chicago. V. A. TURPIN. WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., Commission Merchants, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. [illegible] Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago.

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 155 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

S. HOLMES & SON, Beef and Pork Packers, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS. Office No. 12 River Street PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO. Dealers in BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC. ☞ Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs. REFER TO Bankers and Business Men generally at Quincy, Ill. St. Louis and Chicago Bank; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago. SAM'L HOLMES. M. V. B. HOLMES.

MURRY NELSON, PRODUCE Commission and Shipping Merchant, NO. 214 SOUTH WATER STREET. (Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N.Y.) Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 219 South Water Street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., Produce Commission Merchants. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 127 Kinzie street, Chicago. G. H. SPAFFORD. STEWART. E. V. ELLIS.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 129 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advanced made on Bills Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co, Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co. J. M. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Salt, Lime, Water-Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c. &c. at [illegible] South Water street. A. E. NEELY. E. P. LAWRENCE. W. T. WHEELER.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Lombard Block, Corner of Clark and South Water streets... [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of the promissory notes mentioned in two Deeds of Trust, dated ... 1855, 1856, executed by Hiram Joy and Ephraim Frisbie ... recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 177 of Deeds, ... [illegible] ... the undersigned Trustee named in said Deeds of Trust, will on the ... day of February, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, ... all of the following described parcels of land ... [illegible] ... Also, Out-Lot or Block seventy-five (75) in the division by the Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal of the west half of Section twenty-seven (27) Township thirty nine (39), north of range fourteen (14) east, with all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of said Joy & Frisbie, and each of them, in and to said parcels of land and each of them. Said sale subject, however, to a mortgage on said Block seventy-five (75), executed by said Joy to David W. Gorham, recorded in said Recorder's Office in Book 25 of Mortgages, Page 144, and given to secure the payment of four thousand dollars. EPHRAIM INGALLS, Trustee. Chicago, February 2, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK County, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, 1861. Tristram Campbell and Francis Bonner vs. Gideon D. Gifford, George P. Gifford, F. W. Pitkins and Jesse M. Richards.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of Gideon D. Gifford, George P. Gifford and F. W. Pitkins, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said Gideon D. Gifford, George P. Gifford, and F. W. Pitkins, that the complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 31st day of December, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of February next, 1861, as is by law required, and which suit is now pending. ... [illegible] ... W. KIMBALL, Clerk. WALKER, VAN ARMAN & DEXTER, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

NOTICE OF SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered on the first day of March, A. D. 1855, by William T. ... and Clara H., his wife, and ... Sarah C. A., his wife, party of the first part, to ... E. Churchill party of the second part, upon certain real estate therein described, for the security of the payment of four certain promissory notes therein mentioned of even date therewith, ... [illegible] ... the sum of $2,130.56, ... [illegible] ... JOHN HONEYMAN, CHRISTIAN WYCKOFF, Trustees and Assignees. Chicago, January 29, 1861.

NOTICE OF SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered on the first day of March, A. D. 1855, by William T. ... and Clara H., his wife, and James R. ... Sarah C. A., his wife, parties of the first part ... [illegible] ... JOHN HONEYMAN, CHRISTIAN WYCKOFF, Trustees and Assignees. Chicago, January 29th, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, S. S. Cook County Circuit Court, February Term, A. D. 1861. Samuel C. Davis, Charles B. Sawyer and Nathan W. Perkins vs. David B. Stout and John L. Demick. Public notice is hereby given to the said David B. Stout and John L. Demick that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 29th day of December, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said Samuel C. Davis, Charles B. Sawyer and Nathan W. Perkins and against the estate of the said David B. Stout and John L. Demick for the sum of eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty-nine cents, directed to the Sheriff of said Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed... [illegible] ... WM. H. CHURCH, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'y.

NOTICE OF SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the condition of a certain Mortgage bearing date on the first day of ... A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company ... [illegible] ... SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee. December 15th, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas John T. Sherman, of the City of New York, ... heretofore mortgaged unto the undersigned, John S. Porter, of Newark, New Jersey, by mortgage dated ... A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, May 15th, 1858, in Book 28 of Mortgages, Page 356 certain premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain draft for two thousand five hundred dollars, dated July 23d, A. D. 1858, ... [illegible] ... on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to the highest bidder for cash ... seventeen (17), in Block number fifteen (15) in Johnston, Roberts & Storrs' Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois ... Dated Chicago Dec. 29, A. D. 1860. JOHN S. PORTER, Mortgagee. FARWELL & SMITH, Att'ys.

The above sale is postponed until Thursday, the seventh day of March next, at the same hour and place above mentioned. JAMES S. PORTER, Mortgagee. FARWELL & SMITH, Att'ys. Chicago, January 31st, 1861.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, both of the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, did execute and deliver to the undersigned their certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the ... day of July, A. D. 1856, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date therewith, given by said Jacob Russell for the sum of Fourteen Thousand Dollars ... [illegible] ... J. M. PARKER, Attorney.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday ... day of January, A. D. 1861 ... JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee. J. M. PARKER, Attorney. Chicago, Dec. 12th, 1860.

The above sale is further postponed till ... day of February, A. D. 1861 ... JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee. J. M. PARKER, Attorney. Chicago, January 15th, 1861.

KILN DRIED CORN [illegible]

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS: JOHN L. SCRIPPS, WILLIAM BROSS, CHARLES H. RAY, JOSEPH MEDILL, ALFRED COWLES.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1861.

VALLANDIGHAM.

Mr. Vallandigham's method of preserving the Union is to amend the Constitution so as to divide the Union into four fragments—to be known as the East, West, South and Pacific Confederacies. Mr. Vallandigham can "go up to the head." He has spelled down the whole class.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS.

Each voice lifted in behalf of the Union at the South is more valiant and uncompromising than its predecessors. Henry Winter Davis spoke yesterday, and declared in unmistakable terms that those who throw themselves against the government of the United States *must be utterly broken down by that government.*

IMPORTANT FROM SPRINGFIELD.

So far as the Illinois *State Journal* may be supposed to understand the views of Republicans at Springfield concerning Mr. Kellogg's proposed amendments to the Constitution, the public may gather these views from an article in another column. It will be noticed that the dispatch said to have been sent to Mr. Kellogg from a prominent Republican at the State Capital, indorsing his course, is pronounced *false.*

PERSONAL.

When the *State Register* asserts that no editor of the Chicago TRIBUNE could be elected to any office in this city or county, we have only to reply that when we *do* run for the office of *Clerk of the Circuit Court*, we shall manage in some way to keep up with the balance of our party ticket. The *Register* man will of course see the point of the joke. If he does not, let him pass a leisure hour in inspecting the returns of the most recent election in Sangamon county. Mr. WHITEHURST will help him over the rough places.

THE McCORMICK PATENT.

The unseemly haste of the acting Commissioner of Patents, in limiting the time for receiving evidence concerning the renewal of the McCormick reaper patent, is properly engaging the attention of Congress. If it is a thing fit to be done, why should the job be put through at such a headlong pace? Such appears to be the prevailing inquiry in the Senate, where the bill for extending the time has passed by a vote of 28 to 18. It seems that Mr. Douglas voted in the negative. Mr. Douglas is making himself prominent as the Farmer's Friend.

REDUCTION OF TAXES.

Senator Mack's bill suspending the collection of the two mill tax and reducing all State taxes (with the exception of the school tax) to one-half of one mill on the dollar, for 1861 and 1862, was yesterday signed by the Governor, and has become a law. The people are thus "restricted" from taking $2,500,000 in gold out of their pockets and putting it into the Treasury, for no other purpose than to curtail the circulating medium and aid in bringing on another financial panic. Some of the Democratic organs and politicians are declaiming against this measure, while, at the same time, throwing out hints about the corruption of Republican State officers—as though those officers could steal or speculate in the people's taxes *when the taxes are not levied or collected!* Now if the Democracy are not satisfied with the law, or if they do not believe it is constitutional, they can make up a case and take it to the Supreme Court.

COMMISSIONERS' CONGRESS.

We venture to predict that the Peace Congress, now in session in Washington, will accomplish nothing—that it will not advance one inch toward settlement beyond the position of the respective parties in Congress. It will fail because the demands of Virginia and the Border States are too exorbitant and monstrous to be acceded to by any party whatever in the North; if, indeed, the proposition on the part of the Free State Commissioners to get a condemnation of the doctrine of Secession, *as a condition precedent to discussion*, does not disrupt the body before it gets at the heart of the business which it met to consider. We do not, though the deliberations should go on, attach any importance to the results that will be reached. Unquestionably the majority will control, and there is no reason to suppose that the action of that majority will reflect the opinions of any body but those who compose it. There is no constituency behind these men. There is no responsibility attached to their doings. They are, if not self-constituted, the monuments of the personal favor of the respective Governors who sent them; and if our advice were listened to, we should exhort them to take a good dinner at Willard's and come home, leaving the properly authorized and legal representatives of the people to adjust the matter in their own way, without interference from any source whatever. We say so because we are sure that no action at all satisfactory to Virginia can be had. That State demands as her *minimum*, the incorporation of the Crittenden Amendments into the Constitution. There is no man of the North who will dare to accept these; hence, Virginia will go out of the Convention more dissatisfied and irate than when she came in. And here will be another complication added to the difficulties which already exist—another opportunity for the secession spouters of the Border States to declaim about the disloyalty and hatred of the North.

"Words for the Hour."

The spirit-stirring verses under this caption printed on the second page of this morning's TRIBUNE, are written by an exile from Texas—a gentlemen who has resided there many years but who has been compelled to abandon his home and occupation because he would not deny his principles, or, as he tells us, "because he happened to be endowed with more patriotism than prudence." He desires to obtain a situation as clerk in a store or office, or as assistant editor of a country newspaper. Does not this case appeal with peculiar force to the Christianity of our people? The gentleman is at present lecturing on his Southern experiences. Letters addressed to "R. J. R., Lockport, Ill.," will reach him.

Snubbed.

A communication from the Mayor and certain Aldermen of Chicago, was yesterday laid before the Legislature, accompanied by a bill for amending the City Charter. The communication very civilly directed the Legislature to pass that bill or none. The bill was referred to the proper committee, and the communication *returned* to the Mayor and certain Aldermen of Chicago.

Mrs. Lieut. Slemmer.

This heroic wife of a heroic husband, though not exactly a former resident of Chicago, has passed a good deal of time here, and is well known to many of our citizens. She is a sister-in-law, if we mistake not, of C. A. Dupuy, Esq., the former Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central Railroad, whose family she has frequently visited. Her Chicago acquaintances are not surprised in the least by the energetic display of her qualities at Pensacola. She is represented as a dashing combination of Vittoria Colonna and Molly Stark, who can talk about poets, flutter a fan, or manage a Columbiad with equal expertness.

☞ Read the ringing Union speech of FRANK BLAIR delivered in St. Louis on Wednesday evening last.